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U.K. Woman Held, Art in Irish Theft Found Undamaged

DUBLIN, May 5 (AP)—Irish police are expected to charge Bridget Rose Dugdale, a former debutante turned self-styled freedom fighter, in the theft of 19 paintings worth about \$20 million.

Police arrested Miss Dugdale last night at a rented country cottage near the coastal village of Glendore in southwest Ireland. Also at the cottage, they recovered all the paintings looted April 26 from the mansion near Dublin of Sir Alfred Beit, a London-born gold and diamond magnate. Miss Dugdale, 33, a Briton, and the daughter of a millionaire insurance executive, was held today in Bridewell, Dublin's main police station. A police spokesman said she would probably face charges in court tomorrow morning.



Bridget Rose Dugdale

Pravda Sees Anti-Détente Plot in West

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 5 (NYT)—A leading Soviet commentator has charged that a "well-orchestrated campaign" was being waged in the West against better relations with the Soviet Union, including President Gerald R. Ford's visit here next month.

The assertion, which was made Friday by Yuri Zhukov in the Communist party newspaper Pravda, generally followed the line increasingly taken by the Soviet press that Moscow has been struggling to relax international tensions in the face of stiffening resistance from various Western opponents.

However, some Western diplomats here sensed that the argument has been sharpened by the implication in Mr. Zhukov's piece that a sinister conspiracy was under way to sabotage reconciliation between the Soviet Union and the West, particularly the United States.

The diplomats suggested that Moscow might be trying to prepare further justification at home and abroad for any backlash caused by Soviet intransigence on the issue of human contacts currently being negotiated at the European security talks in Geneva.

Fixing the Blame

The Soviet Union, they point out, could blame a Western reactionary plot for lack of progress created by the issue and for the consequent skepticism in the West over the Soviet desire for accommodation.

Mr. Zhukov, who is considered one of the most authoritative Soviet commentators, observed that, "looking through foreign newspapers, you quite obviously see what a dirty coalition of reactionary forces is assembled in the struggle against détente."

He catalogued a familiar list of enemies attacked by the Soviet press, including "the American military-industrial complex, West German revenge-seekers, NATO generals, Zionists and adventures of all hues and shades."

The paintings—including a Vermeer, a Goya, a Frans Hals and three Rubens—were held at the Dublin Police Technical Bureau. Police Superintendent Anthony Mahon said they were all in good shape, with only some small scratches in the varnish on one or two.

Search Is Continuing

The recovery of the paintings and the arrest occurred after one of the biggest manhunts in Irish history. The search is continuing, primarily in County Cork, for four men believed to be accomplices in the art theft, the biggest in modern Irish history.

Credit for the discovery went to two local policemen, Sgt. Pat O'Leary and Constable William Creedon. Superior officers said the two men "became suspicious" of the cottage after learning it had been rented from a local farmer two days before the art robbery.

They called in County Cork police to arrest a woman, later identified as Miss Dugdale, when she returned to the cottage. Three paintings were found in the trunk of an automobile.

Miss Dugdale, a doctor of philosophy and a former lecturer at London University, was tried and convicted at Exeter, England, last autumn for burglarizing her father's East Devon home of art worth \$192,000.

Suspended Sentence

She got a two-year suspended sentence and declared she would continue her work as an unpaid civil-rights activist among the poor of London. She gave \$20,000 (about \$48,000) to needy families.

In February, Manchester magistrates issued a warrant for Miss Dugdale's arrest in connection with offenses involving explosives and firearms. Police in Devon and Cornwall also issued warrants alleging she smuggled arms and explosives from Britain into Ireland.

Police believed she had gone underground in Ireland and launched a widespread search for her. She was also wanted for questioning in connection with a helicopter bomb attack in January on a police barracks in the Northern Ireland border town of Strabane. Guerrillas believed to be members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army hijacked the helicopter.

36 More Rounded Up As Reds in Greece

ATHENS, May 5 (AP)—The Greek government announced yesterday the arrest of 35 young men and three women and accused them of being members of Communist organizations. A communiqué said that 14 other persons were being sought. Most of those arrested are students.

Police said that they raided several apartments around Athens and confiscated tape recorders, printing machines, leftist handbills and arms of various types. The Communist party was outlawed in 1947. Earlier this year authorities arrested 44 persons for allegedly belonging to Communist organizations and plotting to overthrow the regime.

Fear of Anarchy Grows

Portugal Junta Warns of 'Mini-Revolution'

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, May 5 (NYT)—The military junta warned yesterday against "mini-revolutions" as it struggled against an increasing trend toward economic and political anarchy.

The coup by the armed forces against a dictatorship entrenched for almost half a century has led to a breakdown of authority in all sectors. Both the junta and the business community are showing signs of alarm at the prospect of losing political and economic control.

The state television network has issued repeated warnings against people taking things into their own hands and, yesterday, a spokesman for the junta called on the Portuguese to go to work and said that "mini-revolutions" could hinder economic development.

The term "mini-revolution" referred to efforts by state workers to throw out bureaucratic chiefs because of their close connections with the old regime. This has happened in five public services: the post office, the railroads, electricity, telephones and the national airline. Fear is widespread among business leaders that this trend could soon extend to the private sector.

A strike has been called for tomorrow by workers in the semipublic steel industry in the first major assertion of labor action in 40 years. The junta, which has named a delegate to the industry, called for "collaboration" and a "dialogue" between workers and management. Asked whether it recognized the right to strike in Portugal, a spokesman said this was a matter for the provisional government, now being formed, to decide.

The junta was faced with a sudden emergency last night



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing talking with villagers in Chamonat yesterday after casting his ballot there. He has a home in the town, which is near Clermont-Ferrand.

Kissinger Asks Compromise Offer

Bigger Pullback Urged on Israelis

By Bernard Gwertzman

AMMAN, May 5 (NYT)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here today after urging Israeli leaders to draw up a new cease-fire line that he can propose to Syria when he returns to Damascus Tuesday in his continuing search for a troop-separation agreement.

Newsman aboard Mr. Kissinger's jet on the way to Amman from Tel Aviv were told that the secretary's mediation efforts had entered a crucial phase. A senior American official said that, although "a considerable step forward" had been taken in narrowing differences between Israel and Syria, it remained doubtful whether Mr. Kissinger would be able to conclude the disengagement agreement during the next week or 10 days of his Middle East trip.

They left open the strong possibility that it would be left to other officials to further negotiate the problems, with Mr. Kissinger probably returning to the area in about three weeks.

The Next Few Days

The officials stressed, however, that Mr. Kissinger had not given up his efforts to obtain an agreement and that the possibility for one still existed. Much depends, they said, on what happens in the next few days.

Newsman were also told that despite contrary reports from Israel, Syria had "definitely" decreased its military activity in the Golan Heights in keeping with an apparent understanding made with Mr. Kissinger Friday night in Damascus.

After discussions with Jordan's King Hussein today and tomorrow morning, Mr. Kissinger will return to Israel tomorrow afternoon to receive the new Israeli ideas.

In his meeting with King Hussein tonight, Mr. Kissinger discussed the possibility of talks between Jordan and Israel on disengagement on the West Bank of the Jordan River and future U.S. economic and military aid, American officials said.

The talks in Israel concentrated on where to draw the demarcation line between Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan Heights. The Israelis, who had proposed previously to return most of the land taken in the

October war, were urged by Mr. Kissinger to make a compromise offer to include more territory in their latest proposal—including some land in the sector seized in the 1967 war, of which the town of Kuneitra is part.

The Syrians, who have agreed to talk about where the disengagement line should be placed

when Mr. Kissinger returns to Damascus, had originally asked for a sizable portion of 1967 Golan Heights territory, in addition to all the land taken in October.

Officially, Americans aboard Mr. Kissinger's jet said they did not want to comment on the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

18½-Minute Gap in Nixon Talk

Sirica's Tape Experts Said To Confirm Stand on Erasure

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP)—Technical experts gave U.S. District Judge John Sirica yesterday their proposed final report on the 18½-minute gap in one of President Nixon's key Watergate tapes.

The report, according to informed sources, virtually rules out the possibility that the erasures were accidental. Judge Sirica ordered the lengthy study kept under seal and said that he would make a decision in 10 days on its "final disposition."

The experts originally concluded in January that the obliteration of the 18½-minute segment of the tape was the result of at least five separate erasures, all done manually, and could not

• White House document accuses Dean, Page 2

have been caused by the foot pedal which Mr. Nixon's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, said she used.

Additional tests reportedly have strengthened those conclusions. Despite its scientific reserve, the new report indicates more strongly than before that the erasures were deliberate, a source told The Washington Post.

These Attending

White House lawyers, Watergate prosecutors and the attorney for Miss Woods, Charles Byrne, attended yesterday's closed session with Judge Sirica and were given copies of the experts' final draft for study. The judge said that they would be free to communicate with the experts about the findings.

The erasures wiped out a subpoenaed Watergate discussion by Mr. Nixon and H. R. Haldeman, then the White House chief of staff. The discussion took place on June 30, 1973, three days after the discovery of the break-in and bugging at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate building complex. Mr. Haldeman's notes indicate that they talked of a "PR (public relations) offensive to top this" and agreed that "we should be on the attack for diversion."

The six-man panel of experts was jointly selected by the White House and Watergate prosecutors and appointed by Judge Sirica last fall. After the experts delivered their explosive report on the 18½-minute gap in January, the White House sharply contested it and hired another expert to make a fresh study. At the same time, the six-member panel was asked to back up its findings.

The White House consultant, Michael Hecker of the Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, Calif., is reportedly inclined to agree with the basic conclusions of the court-appointed panel. But he has indicated that he wants to study the panel's final report with its supporting data before making any definite findings of his own.

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Chaban a Poor Third Mitterrand vs. Giscard In French Runoff Vote

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 5 (WP)—Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand rolled up an expected lead today in the first round of the French presidential race, which ended 16 years of uninterrupted Gaullist rule.

But Mr. Mitterrand—who also is backed by the powerful Communist party—faced an apparently uphill fight against Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in what promises to be a close runoff election two weeks hence.

As accurately predicted by French public opinion polls, the Gaullist candidate, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, trailed badly.

But Mr. Mitterrand ran several potentially vital percentage points behind his showing in the most recent polls. They had given him 45 percent of the first-round total—enough when combined with votes of the extreme left and dissident Gaullists to create a hoped-for bandwagon effect that would carry the 57-year-old Socialist to power.

With more than 83 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Mitterrand had 42.9 percent, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 32.9 percent, and Mr. Chaban-Delmas, 14.9 percent. The turnout was estimated at 94.9 percent, which would be a near record, exceeded only by the 95.02 percent in the first round of the 1963 presidential election, the first to be conducted under universal suffrage.

Although the electorate's desire for change and an end of Gaullist rule was the only clear lesson of the first-round vote, the Gaullists still wield the decisive votes in the runoff.

Chaban Statement

Significantly, Mr. Chaban-Delmas, in conceding defeat, did not mention Mr. Giscard d'Estaing by name or ask his backers to vote for the finance minister. Rather he pleaded his "absolute opposition" to Mr. Mitterrand's Communist-backed candidacy.

But, within minutes of Mr. Chaban-Delmas's statement, other major backers of his campaign—such as Prime Minister Pierre Messmer, Equipment Minister Olivier Guichard and party leader Alexandre Sanguinetti—pledged to give Mr. Giscard d'Estaing solid support.

Mr. Messmer said in a nationwide television broadcast, "I am throwing all my weight into the battle" behind Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

"The time has come to sink our differences and put up a barrier to the candidate standing for a dangerous program and who is an ally of the Communists."

"The second round will be of exceptional importance. Each Frenchman will choose the future of France and his own as well. Our living standards, our progress and freedoms will be at stake. Don't gamble with the freedoms at stake."

'Profound Change'

Speaking from his mayor's office in the town of Châlons-sur-Marne, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the vote showed France "wanted profound change." But he said the voters must decide between "the change without risk I propose" and "change with adventure" involving Communist ministers in government, undermining the foundations of France's foreign policy and endangering the economy.

He renewed his appeal to voters ranging from the Gaullists to centrists and those on the left who reject the controversial common program backed by Socialists, Communists and breakaway centrists in 1972.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing declared

that "a new majority was born today," which he described as including the Gaullist UDR, his own Independent Republicans, the Communist opposition, and the leftist voters who oppose the common Socialist-Communist program.

Throughout the campaign Mr. Mitterrand has played down his basic platform, which calls for the nationalization of big banks and the take-over of those banks and insurance companies not nationalized right after World War II.

Mr. Mitterrand, in a midnight appearance on television, said: "With nearly 44 percent of the votes, I am exactly at the point where De Gaulle was in 1965 and Pompidou in 1969."

"The conditions of success are at hand."

The Socialist party secretary-general said: "A profound movement is before us which will allow for a policy which will rally Frenchmen round a will of progress and national independence. I am calling, therefore, not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

The Vote by Percentages

Mitterrand 42.9 %

Giscard d'Estaing 32.9 %

Chaban-Delmas 14.9 %

All others 9.3 %

Figures as given by the French Ministry of the Interior with more than five-sixths of the votes counted.

Clerics, Laymen Warned

Italian Bishops Crack Down On Dissent on Divorce Issue

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 5 (NYT)—The protest movement within the Roman Catholic clergy and laity against the church's stand on divorce is spreading, but the hierarchy seems determined to crack down on dissidents.

Albino Cardinal Luciani, the patriarch of Venice, has sent individual letters to more than 20 of his priests, warning them that their participation in pro-divorce rallies and their advocacy of divorce in public debates were causing "confusion and confusion" in his diocese and threatening to forbid them to say mass if they insisted in their attitudes.

The bishop of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto, the Most Rev. Marco Callaro, threatened canonical

penalties against a priest, the Rev. Luigi Sandri, who had given speeches defending divorce in the diocese north of Rome.

The priest is a collaborator and friend of a former Benedictine abbot, the Right Rev. Giovanni Franzoni, who was ousted from his order and suspended from his clerical functions after he had crusaded for a Catholic's right to vote for divorce in a national referendum next Sunday and Monday.

Support for Abbot

Several groups of liberal and leftist Catholics have come out in support of the former abbot. A movement of dissident priests and lay people publicly urged him to appeal to Pope Paul VI for a "fair trial." More than 200 priests signed a statement endorsing Father Franzoni's stand on divorce.

In Mantua, a bulwark of church power in northern Italy, a large part of the congregation silently walked out during mass recently when a pastoral letter by the local bishop urging Catholics to vote against divorce was read from the pulpit. Significantly, the parish priest, the Rev. Giuseppe Ferrari, did not make known his bishop's document, himself but asked a layman to do the reading.

Similar epistolae are reported from other churches up and down Italy. Many pastors, sensing the critical mood of parishioners, are ignoring the divorce issue in their sermons. In Genoa, pro-divorce leaflets issued by a group calling itself "Democratic Catholics" were distributed outside churches, causing a public protest from the office of Archbishop Cardinal Siri, the city's archbishop, who is a conservative.

According to reliable information from many parts of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

For Medical Purposes

U.S. Is Considering Proposal to Grow Opium

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT)—The Nixon administration, which in 1971 persuaded the Turkish government to ban the planting of opium poppies in a campaign against narcotics addiction, is considering a plan to grow opium in the United States.

A tentative White House plan calls for growing 400 acres of opium poppies on an experimental basis, equally divided between two locations, near Walla Walla, Wash., and Phoenix, Ariz. The poppies would be grown inside military-style installations and would yield 160 tons, slightly more than half the annual medical consumption in the United States, which was 300 tons last year.

Some administration officials and pharmaceutical companies that favor the plan said a domestic opium crop is needed

to ease the shortage that has ensued since Turkey's ban. Critics believe, however, that the shortage has been exaggerated, and they fear that domestic production of opium would lead to illicit drug traffic. They also contend domestic production is sought by the pharmaceutical companies solely to reduce the price of opium.

Series of Meetings

Officials of the pharmaceutical companies are scheduled to meet with federal officials at the White House this week, the latest in a series of meetings on the subject.

The plan would not be implemented until the new Turkish government made a final decision on whether to continue the ban. During last fall's elections in Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, leader of the victorious Republican People's party, pledged to end the ban.

Command Structure Criticized

U.S. Fears Weak Air Link in NATO

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—Defense Department and Air Force officials are convinced that the Western alliance has established air superiority over the Warsaw Pact nations, but they are increasingly concerned over a weak command link connecting allied air forces on the northern and southern flanks in West Germany.

Strengthening the link has become a principal objective of Defense Secretary James Schlesinger as he tries to persuade the European allies to get over what he describes as their "inferiority complex" about their conventional military strength.

Mr. Schlesinger has told European military leaders and Pentagon associates that the single most important step the alliance could take to improve its conventional strength would be to unify command and procedures among

allied air units in West Germany. Such a step, he believes, could save billions of dollars and greatly enhance the air power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

2 Commands

There are two principal allied air commands in West Germany. One is the Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force on the southern flank, commanded by an American and composed of American, West German and Canadian units. The other on the northern flank is the smaller Second Allied Tactical Air Force, commanded by a British and composed of British, Dutch, Belgian and West German units.

In principle, both forces are responsible to a German general commanding Allied Forces Central Europe. But in practice they have developed different operating procedures to the point that, according to American officials, it would be difficult in time of war for them to operate together.

The same objection was raised by West German pilots in recent interviews. They said they encountered operational difficulties in shifting from the American-led Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force to the British-commanded Second.

The differing operating procedures spring from contrasting American and British concepts of tactical air power.

The American concept calls for close control over fighter-bomber planes so that they can be diverted from arranged targets to direct support of ground troops.

The British believe such tight control is impractical. But American officials suspect the British take this stance partly because they are unwilling to invest heavily in radar and communications equipment. The British concept is that in time of war the planes would be turned loose to attack the rear areas of the attacking forces, with little or no emphasis on close support of allied ground troops.

Overall Result

The overall result, according to American officials, is that in case of an attack on the northern front it would be tactically and operationally difficult to shift planes from the southern flank to assist on the battlefield.

A compromise proposal advanced by U.S. Air Force generals is the establishment of a new headquarters over the two tactical air forces to work out common tactics and procedures. This proposal is not completely acceptable to the British because the United States, with its larger contribution in air power, insists that the new headquarters be commanded by an American.

Mr. Schlesinger is expected to press for resolution of the command issue when the NATO defense ministers gather in Bergen, Norway, in June for their annual meeting. Despite concern over the weak command link, West German and American officials are sounding a new note of confidence in their belief that the NATO forces have developed air superiority on the central front.

Iraq Shells 2 Villages In Turkey by Accident

ANKARA, May 5 (Reuters).—Iraqi forces yesterday for the second time this week accidentally shelled two Turkish border villages in an attack on Kurdish rebels in neighboring northwest Iraq, a local Turkish official said. He said that shelling hit the villages of Kapili and Zeyva, but there were no casualties because they were evacuated after a similar incident last Monday. Three persons were killed and four wounded in Kapili in Monday's incident. About 15 villages in the area have since been evacuated.

As U.S.-Egypt Ties Improve, Libya Moves Toward Russia

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, May 5 (NYT).—As Egypt has moved toward friendly relations with the United States, Libya is apparently seeking closer ties with the Soviet Union in their joint opposition to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the leader of Libya's Revolutionary Command Council, has announced that the premier, Mr. Abdel Salam Jalloud, is going to Moscow for an official visit May 14. This appeared to signal an important change in attitude by Libya toward relations with Communist governments. In the past, Col. Qadhafi, a militant Muslim, has been highly critical of Soviet influence in the Arab world and he often criticized Egypt for depending on Soviet arms.

Now it seems that Libya is ready to join the Soviet Union in a common cause against the Egyptian policy of relying heavily on the United States for economic and even military support while seeking a political settlement with Israel.

As Sadr, a Libyan-language newspaper here, has become a vehicle for Soviet attacks on the Egyptian government as well as for Libya's attacks on President Sadat and his pro-American advisers.

Egypt has accused Libya of being behind an abortive attempt by a small radical group that



Cambodian soldier carrying grenade launcher gives orders to his men as they move up on Khmer Rouge position in the village of Kruos, 11 miles north of Phnom Penh.

While Rebuilding in North

Hanoi Strategy Seen to Bar Dramatic Moves in Indochina

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, May 5 (NYT).—At a time when major emphasis is being placed on postwar reconstruction in North Vietnam, the Vietnamese Communists appear to be following a strategy in the rest of Indochina that assumes time is on their side.

Diplomats and officials in the three other nations of Indochina—Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam—are in general agreement that the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies are unlikely to make any dramatic initiatives in the near future.

In Cambodia, where the civil war is entering its fifth year, the Vietnamese Communists play only a supporting role behind the local insurgents, according to Western analysts.

"They're still helping them fire their captured 105-mm. guns, and even some of their rockets and mortars," a diplomat said. But he said that the advisers were now "mostly Viet Cong, not North Vietnamese."

There are 20,000 to 25,000 North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Some analysts in Phnom Penh argue that the North Vietnamese prefer the unsettled present situation to a Khmer Rouge victory, which might oblige them to divert scarce resources to feed large urban centers such as Phnom Penh.

Moreover, it is argued, the collapse of the Lon Nol government could rekindle the Indochina issue in the United States and somehow produce an unwelcome confrontation between Hanoi and Washington.

Other informants report that the North Vietnamese have kept up their shipments of arms to the Khmer Rouge, even though they have not furnished any new weapons that would give the insurgents a qualitative edge in the fighting.

In Laos, the North Vietnamese appear satisfied with the formation last month of a coalition government.

The coalition permits the better-organized Pathet Lao to pursue the all-important "political struggle" without bothering North Vietnamese interests in South Vietnam.

The insurgents kept up the shelling of besieged Longvek camp today, forcing government troops to evacuate the area.

The shelling inflicted heavy casualties among 25,000 refugees inside the camp, the Cambodian command said.

"The Longvek situation does not look good; I think it will fall," a European diplomat said.

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Saigon Says Shells Kill 6 Children

SAIGON, May 5 (AP).—The Saigon command accused the Viet Cong today of shelling a second Mekong Delta elementary school in as many months, killing six children and wounding 1.

The command said Viet Cong gunners made the attack yesterday afternoon against a school in Song Phu Village. The 50-mm mortar attack also wounded seven adult civilians and two government militiamen, the command said.

The village is in Vinh Long Province, about 65 miles southwest of Saigon. On March 9, a shell exploded in the yard of the Cai Lay Elementary School, 3 miles southwest of Saigon, killing 23 children and wounding 86. Both Saigon and the Viet Cong have accused each other of responsibility for that incident.

The Viet Cong delegation to the two-party Joint Military Commission could not be reached for comment on the latest incident.

In Cambodia, insurgent forces early today overran two government positions near the coast, while in Phnom Penh several hundred former insurgents and war widows demonstrated for back pay and pensions in front of President Lon Nol's residence.

Guards fired into the air to disperse the demonstrators, but they did not leave until Lon Nol promised to give them each 2,000 riels (about \$5), sources said.

Most of the former rebels had come over to the government side in the last two months and were awaiting military training, army sources said.

On the coast, government troops abandoned two positions midway between Kampot and Kompong Som, the deepwater port, military sources said.

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Whitlam Appears Stronger

Australian Campaign Focuses On Leaders' Personalities

SYDNEY, May 5 (NYT).—In Sydney, car stickers proclaimed: "I'm Dreading Snedden." In Canberra, somebody changed the sense of a sign reading "Gough's Going Great" by putting a period after the second word.

Politicians campaigning for the election scheduled May 18 have sought to focus attention on the economy, local questions and the personalities of their parties.

The opposition has promised to reduce taxation by the equivalent of \$900 million and cut government spending while bringing inflation under control. The government says a tax cut would only aggravate inflation. It has made no commitment on taxes itself but plans to increase government spending, especially on health and social welfare.

As the campaign gathers momentum, however, public interest seems to be centered more on the personalities of the two main contenders. Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and the opposition leader, Billy Snedden, than on political issues.

The election, for both the House of Representatives and the Senate, is being held less than halfway through the three-year term of Mr. Whitlam's Labor government. It was called by the prime minister after the opposition Liberal and Country parties had blocked government legislation in the Senate.

The legislation included measures for a government-controlled health insurance plan for all Australians and a petroleum and minerals authority aimed at concentrating ownership and control of the country's energy and mineral resources in Australian hands. These and other measures have been opposed by the Liberal and Country parties as examples of "creeping socialism."

Mr. Whitlam is returned to power with about his present majority in the House, he can push through legislation previously rejected by the Senate by holding a joint session of Parliament, which is provided for by the constitution. The Labor party holds 67 of the 125 seats in the House of Representatives and 26 of the 60 Senate seats.

Voters will have to make 15 decisions on election day, choosing a member for the House to represent their district and 10 senators to represent their state, and also answering four referendum questions. Many who find this excessive are expected to vote on strict party lines, following the leader they find most attractive. Discussion of the issues turns inevitably to the character of Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Snedden, even though only residents of their own districts will vote for the two men directly.

Accused of Arrogance

Mr. Whitlam has been accused of being arrogant toward those who disagree with him and patronizing toward the public that supports him. But he is a forceful, vigorous personality that many voters seem to identify with strong leadership.

The prime minister seized the initiative in the early stages of the campaign through the skillful use of his weekly news conferences and appearances on television and radio. While often abrasive, Mr. Whitlam tempers his attacks on the opposition with witty asides that reinforce his political appeal.

Mr. Snedden, a former immigration minister, has a reputation as a "nice bloke" but Liberal party colleagues privately express the wish that he were a little tougher.

Mr. Snedden, who as Liberal leader also heads the alliance of the Liberal and Country parties, has also used his position to put forward opposition policies but his plodding presentation has been less effective in the eyes of many commentators than the appearances of Mr. Whitlam.

A 3 percent swing against Labor would put the Liberal-Country coalition into power in the House.

Mr. Whitlam has hammered away at the "unparalleled destruction" of the opposition and appears to have won some sympathy for his complaint that the Labor party has not been able to carry out the platform on which it won the 1972 election. Some voters, however, have been alarmed by Labor's rapid-fire introduction of controversial legislation.

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Chaban Gives Ballot Box A Little Extra

BORDEAUX, May 5 (Reuters).—Gaulist presidential candidate Jacques Chaban Delmas dropped his voter registration card instead of his ballot into the ballot box when he went to vote here today.

He was allowed to vote in the ordinary way but was told he must wait until the box is unsealed after the poll closes, before he can get his card back.

The former prime minister looked nervous as he left the polling station but managed a grin for reporters.

Mitterrand, Giscard Move To 2d Round

(Continued from Page 1) only on the 44 percent of the French who already have made a choice, but also those who know that change and renewal come through the success of my candidature. . . . I appeal to them to let France win."

Communist Bid

Communist party leader Georges Marchais made an undisguised bid to woo dissident Gaullist voters for whom Mr. Giscard d'Estaing remains anathema because of his role in driving the late President Charles de Gaulle from power in 1969.

If the Gaullists, who alone control 180 of the National Assembly's 490 seats, helped elect Mr. Mitterrand, he said, the Communist would give up some of the 10 or seven ministerial posts the want in a 20-to-21 man cabinet.

Despite such outpouring of optimism, the mood at Mr. Mitterrand's Paris offices was far from euphoric, and some women supporters were in tears. Mr. Mitterrand and his chief aides have made it clear that his victory is now dependent on winning at least 44 percent—better still 46 percent—of the first-round vote.

Despite the call by two rival Trotskyite candidates—Ariste Laguerre and Alain Krivine—to vote for Mr. Mitterrand in the runoff, there was speculation this vital 3 percent of the electorate needed for his victory might decide to abstain.

Political scientists' comments on computer projections of 87 voting districts said Mr. Mitterrand's biggest disappointment was desertion by right-wing Gaullist voters in the party's traditional strongholds. They were apparently scared by his alliance with the Communists.

With computerized estimates varying only marginally from 5 official Interior Ministry statistics attention centered on the Paris trading which is scheduled to start Monday.

Gaullist Split

The Gaullist party leaders appeared to be split. Those in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's "family" and "without negotiations" But men like former Gaullist Minister Robert Boulin want tough point-by-point negotiations binding Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to greater social reform.

Another likely Gaullist demand is unequivocal maintenance of Gaullism's peculiar brand of nationalism, suspicion of American motives and reluctance to abandon national sovereignty in the name of making European unity a reality.

Such an undertaking has been high on the Gaullists' list since Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's candidacy was backed early in the campaign by opposition Gaullist leader Jean Lecanuet, undisputed friend of the Atlantic alliance, better relations with Washington and accelerated European integration.

Mr. Messmer, who pledged "throw myself totally behind" Giscard d'Estaing to stop Mitterrand from winning, was partly responsible for Mr. Giscard Delmas's poor showing, since at least two occasions he left his hat into the ring.

Those misadventures—masterminded by Gaullist disciples of late President Georges Pompidou—added to the public distrust with the Gaullists in general and Mr. Chaban-Delmas, whose 1973 stint as prime minister was marred by scandals.

Hand-Kissing on Way Out at UN—Fewer Old-World Practitioners

By Eric Pace

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 5 (NYT).—In French it's "le baise-main." In German it's "der Handkuss." In Urdu it's "ath ko playarna," but in any language, the old-world custom of greeting a woman by kissing her hand is fading from the UN.

In years gone by, when delegations were glittered with princes, barons and gentlemen of the old school, no grand reception was complete without its quota of hand-kisses of the formal, or diplomatic, style, which is to say without actual contact between lips and hands.

"But now hand-kissing is definitely in a decline," said Marie-Pierre Herzog, a high-born Frenchwoman who heads the humanities division of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

"Since World War II, such things have been going out of style except in certain social layers," said Mrs. Herzog, the wife of a former French cabinet minister.

Diplomats are unable to agree on just why the hand-kiss is in eclipse, but they offer various theories.

For one thing, they say, foreign delegations now contain fewer aristocrats than in the past. The American environment has contributed to the decline, other officials say.

"Partly it's due to the liberalism of the women in our host city, New York," a senior Secretariat official reported. "American women don't seem to appreciate having their hands kissed."



DAMASCUS WELCOME—Henry Kissinger being received by Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam.

Kissinger Is Asking Israelis To Enlarge Pullback Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

raeli cabinet meeting today, which has taken on a crucial significance.

But privately, some American officials said they were confident that as a result of the intensive talks Mr. Kissinger had last night and this morning, Israel would soften its proposals. Syria has already rejected Israel's previous proposal for a cease-fire line. But according to American officials, "some progress" was made on Friday night in Damascus by Mr. Kissinger on the other points, such as the size of the buffer

zone that would separate the two armies, and the role the United Nations would play in supervising the disengagement.

Besides Premier Golda Meir, other ministers in the caretaker government who attended last night's meeting, which broke up at about 1 a.m. today, were Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and Simcha Dinitz. Mr. Dinitz is ambassador to Washington. On the American side were Mr. Kissinger, Joseph Sisco, under secretary of state; Kenneth Keating, ambassador to Israel; Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary for Near Eastern affairs; and Blusworth Bunker, the permanent American representative to the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference.

This morning, the same officials met at the premier's office. They were joined by Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli premier-designate; Shimon Peres, the information minister; and Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, chief of staff.

Gen. Gur brought in the Israeli maps, which included the various Israeli and Syrian proposals for disengagement.

American officials stressed that they had intelligence information that the shelling by Syria on the Golan Heights had definitely dropped off in the last 24 hours. This was at variance with Israel's official reports, but Americans stuck by their version. There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancy.

Mr. Kissinger in Damascus had asked President Hafez al-Assad to show restraint in the fighting to make it easier for him to negotiate and American newsmen were told that he had indicated that he would comply with the request.

Israeli Cabinet Meets

JERUSALEM, May 5 (NYT).—The Israeli cabinet met for 4 1/2 hours this afternoon to hear a report on the negotiations with Syria from Mrs. Meir.

As head of the government's negotiating team, Mrs. Meir had chaired a three-hour session with Mr. Kissinger before the secretary departed for Jordan.

A government spokesman reported this evening that the cabinet had made no operative decisions other than to authorize the negotiating team to continue its contacts with Mr. Kissinger.

A source said later, however, that part of the cabinet session had been devoted to the sensitive question of where a new cease-fire line with Syria would be drawn.

Israel, Syria Trade Fire For 55th Day

TEL AVIV, May 5 (UPI).—Israeli and Syrian gunners exchanged fire on the Golan Heights for the 55th straight day today. Military sources said the level of fighting had not diminished during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East peace mission.

The Israeli military command said Syrian gunners opened up with artillery, tank and rocket fire at positions in the southern sector of the salient captured by Israel in the October war and in the southern Golan Heights.

Fire was returned, a military spokesman said, and eight Israeli soldiers were wounded.

A communique broadcast by Damascus radio at 2:15 p.m. said fighting on Mount Hermon and the Golan front was continuing.

"Our heavy artillery and rockets are among their fire at enemy positions and troop concentrations on Mount Hermon and other parts of the front, inflicting heavy casualties and damage," the communique said.

The Israeli command also said Arab gunners operating in Lebanon fired bazooka and light-arm fire at Metulla, Israel's northernmost settlement, during the night, but caused no casualties.

Raid in Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 5 (AP).—An Israeli force that tried to occupy al-Siddanah hill in South Lebanon was driven off by Lebanese artillery yesterday, a Defense Ministry communique reported.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Nixon, Kleindienst Conversation

WASHINGTON (AP).—Following is the transcript, edited and made public by the White House, of the meeting April 15, 1973, between the President (P) and Richard Kleindienst (K), the then attorney general, in the Executive Office building from 1:12 p.m. to 2:23 p.m.:

P. Well.
K. How you feeling?
P. Fine — fine — a little tired. I've been working very hard as you can imagine with everything.

K. Last night after the White House Correspondents' Dinner at midnight, Henry Petersen called me, quite agitated — after which he and Earl Silbert, who is the chief assistant U.S. attorney who tried the Watergate matter and Harold Titus came over. Titus is the United States attorney.

P. Like some coffee. Would you like coffee?
K. No, thank you sir.
P. Coca-Cola.
K. Nothing, thank you. I'd like a glass of water if I may.
P. Glass of water — and some coffee — Chief.

K. The purpose of it was to give me the benefit of what had transpired on Thursday, Friday and Saturday with Magruder, and then what had been transpiring for a week with John Dean and his attorneys.

P. They didn't negotiate with Dean I understand.
K. John has some attorneys — I don't recognize the names.

P. Attorneys?
K. Yes.
P. Good, good he's got one.

K. The posture that Dean and his attorney, that they're exploring the legal situation with the understanding if they don't work out some kind of a strong arrangement then anything that is said or represented by either John or the attorney will not be used.

P. Hmm.
K. Kind of an exploratory situation.
P. Yeah.

K. I wanted to see you and why I wanted to see you immediately, by myself, is that.

P. No problems then — in seeing me by myself. If you want, I mean.

K. Yes, Sir.
P. I guess with Cabinet people and the rest they always can. I have other people in. Dick, as you know, so that nobody keeps the damned notes out of the Cabinet. My understanding is —

K. I talked to John Ehrlichman last night. Also.
P. Yeah — he told me that you wanted to come in, and I said "fine."

K. When I talked to him last week I didn't think there would be much necessity to be here today, Sunday.

P. This is Sunday, certainly.
K. Magruder's conversations with John's conversations with attorneys, with every absolute certainty that Magruder is going to be put on before the grand jury.

P. Are they going to call him back?

K. Yeah.

P. Oh, of course, because he's going to plead guilty.

K. He's going to plead guilty and he's going to tell everything he knows.

P. Sure.
K. That kind of information is not going to remain confidential.

P. As you know the — we have no — I have not and I would not try to get information from the grand jury, except from you.

K. Right.

Dean Thing

P. And we have not. But the reason — the reason that I am aware of the Dean thing — I have taken Dean off the matter, of course, I had to. As far as what he was reporting here at the present time, I put Ehrlichman on.

P. Ehrlichman's conducted his own investigation which I told him to give you. He says he's now not going to mean much because he says Magruder frankly corroborates everything that he thought (unintelligible).

K. Yeah.
P. Except that Magruder may — you can't tell, in his view, that you can believe everything Magruder says because Magruder's apparently got a —

K. Got a self-interest involved.
P. He's got his self-interest and he's got his self-interest and he's going to drag this fellow or that fellow or whatever the hell is, you know that is the trouble when a guy starts lying and, you know, I mean — wondering whether Magruder is telling the whole truth on John Mitchell — you know, Mitchell — have you talked to Mitchell?

K. No and I'm not going to. I don't think that I can talk to him.

P. I think you should know, Mitchell insists — I didn't talk to him. You know, I have never asked him. Have you ever asked him?

K. No, Sir. We have never discussed the matter.

P. I never have either. I asked Bill Rogers about that. I said, Bill, should I ask him? Not John Mitchell. And so I asked Ehrlichman. I said, now I want you to ask him.

K. Yeah.
P. What I was going to say — the only information that we have is the Magruder information and the Dean information and that's enough.

K. Yeah, that is what we have here. The difficulty as outlined by —

P. The special prosecutors?
K. No. No. The difficulty with respect to some of the information as outlined, I sat up until five o'clock this morning with these people going over and over it again.

P. Right.
K. (unintelligible) basic things where Dean implies — (unintelligible). The basic problem — that is it's possible that Dean might testify to what Magruder will testify to, and then you've got Strachan or somebody like that. He was on Haldeman's staff. There is a possible suggestion that Haldeman and Ehrlichman are as yet —

K. It looks that way — whether there is legal proof of it so far as that — that they —

P. Indicating what?
K. Well, knowledge in this respect, or knowledge or conduct either before or after the event. But that in any event, whether there's —

P. Both Haldeman and Ehrlichman?
K. Yes. Whether it's sufficient to bring about an indictment as a result of the course the testimony implies. There will be statements made, circumstantial evidence depicted.

P. Right.
K. That could raise a very serious question with respect to both of them. That is my primary reason for talking to you (unintelligible).

P. Sure — sure.
K. I thought you ought to know.

P. Who told you this, Silbert?
K. Yeah.

P. So he says he gets his information from whom? Dean?
K. Dean with respect to some statements that Ehrlichman is supposed to have made after the event. There is no suggestion that John Ehrlichman knew anything about it before.

P. Yeah.
K. As to Bob, this fellow Strachan (pronunciation). Is that his name?

P. Strachan.
K. Strachan?
P. He worked for him. He's a guy who worked for Haldeman, down in the basement.

K. Well, we haven't really gone all the way with him yet. He's kind of fishing around. You know, as to what he's going to say and what he's not — he's being a little bit suggestive, but there will be the probability that Strachan might provide testimony that would —

P. Implicate Haldeman?
K. Would implicate Haldeman, and it wouldn't be direct, precise testimony.

P. I have asked both Haldeman and Ehrlichman.
K. I know you have.

P. And they have given me absolute — you know what I mean. You could know what I mean. You would believe John Mitchell. I suppose, wouldn't you? I don't believe Haldeman or Ehrlichman could ever — you know — (unintelligible).

gible) hurt to be so close to people and yet I think of —

K. John Mitchell and I were a little off more by myself. (Unintelligible) But the difficulty with respect to Bob and right now they do not think that they are going to have the kind of legal evidence that would lead to indictment. However, they all feel that as a result of the closed testimony — a matter which is going to come out. It will be circumstantial, an association, an involvement, and it's going to be —

K. Or if people are up for trial, Mr. President, you say.

P. No — no — no — I'm sorry — not conviction — but after their indictment.

K. Yes. After the indictment, "Here's \$50,000. You plead guilty and thereafter take the Fifth Amendment. If they offer you immunity, you know, not testify about anything." If that's —

P. And then you give 'em money?

K. Yes.
P. That's — I agree.

K. Yes — obstruction of justice.

P. Yeah. If the purpose of it is to get them not to talk. In other words, not to carry out what the judge said. I can see that. Sure.

K. What the situation really is, and that is why I wanted to communicate with you immediately, today, to keep this general story off the streets.

P. Oh, hell — don't they know about it?

K. Tomorrow morning it is likely to be all over town. Tuesday noon.

P. Involving Haldeman and Ehrlichman, too?

K. On Sirica.

K. Yeah — just generally. This Sirica, Judge Sirica, is not enforcing the strict requirements of law with respect to securing a witness of perjury.

P. That could get them all on that.

K. And if LaRue, Mardian, Dean, Mitchell said no we didn't do that but we were told what the story was — we did nothing.

P. They would question that. K. Anyway, that is certain to be known to the prosecutor.

P. That's right.
K. With respect to the money that was available and used for attorneys supporting these defendants.

P. Mm, huh. The motive I think you passed that on to Ehrlichman — after I raised the question. A motive was involved there huh?

K. About the money?
P. Yeah.
K. You know.

P. If the money was raised, K. If you plead guilty and he's saying there's no crime committed.

P. What's that?
K. That's — I don't know.

P. Explain that legal point please.

K. Well, I inquired into it personally.

Obstruction

P. Of course I was thinking of the Berrigans and all the funds that have been raised through the years, Scottboro, etc. Nobody ever raised any question about it. If you raise money for the defense and it's for support — and Ellsberg, "explosive removed" in Ellsberg, the Defense —

K. And likewise in this case. If I had committed a crime and you know about it and you say, "Kleindienst, you go in the court and plead guilty to the commission of that crime and here is \$10,000, you know, to tide you over and so forth."

P. That's not a crime?
K. No. On the other hand, if you know that I committed a crime.

P. Right.
K. And you say, "You go in there and plead guilty, and here is \$25,000 on the condition that thereafter you say nothing. You just make the plea, take the Fifth Amendment, the judge cites you for contempt, you've got to continue to testify you don't. You do not take it. Then you are now in a position of obstructing justice."

P. Excuse me. If you explain that again. If you tell me — if you tell me — if you raise the money for the purpose of telling me not to talk.

K. After he's pleaded guilty. Let's take that —

P. Well, they were all before the grand jury at this point, right?

K. And the judge says, "I'm going to give you immunity. I have ordered you to testify to what you know. He refuses (takes the Fifth Amendment) and he is punished for contempt. And you give him \$25,000 (unintelligible)."

P. There was some thought that — that was all after the election that that happened.

K. I don't know but that happened after the conviction — after Liddy's conviction.

P. Oh, in other words, the obstruction they are talking about is what happened after the conviction?

K. Yeah.
P. Rather than before the conviction?

K. Yeah.
P. Well, who the hell would — you mean — but I can't see Haldeman or Ehrlichman or anybody in that (unintelligible).

K. No.
P. Well — I'm just asking. Or Dean, an you mean that after that that they raised — they gave money for that purpose?

K. For whatever they gave — it's say that money was given to Liddy in connection with — and.

P. Let me say now — there isn't any question that money that they have had on that or whether — Mitchell's defense frankly — it would be — you

know — these people had worked for the Committee and they were provided with money for their legal fees and for their support. That is — this is before their conviction. Now comes the point of after their conviction. That's when the case may be, that's when you get the jeopardy.

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P. Of course, I'm a great supporter of Colson's. He's been a brick as have all these people. But (explosive removed) that was a stupid thing.

K. Just stupid. Crazy. Secondly —

P. They consider there is a weak case on him at this point.

K. Yes — and a very, very peripheral, weak case — probably not an indictable case with respect to Ehrlichman and Haldeman.

P. Yeah.
K. Just learned that.

P. OK. Your point is that it'll break — that their names have been mentioned?

K. You know — it'll come out in trial and testimony.

P. What's your recommendation on it?

K. Well.
P. Let me tell you what concerns me. If I may, I want to talk to the special prosecutor a little bit. You know, it's embarrassing and all the rest, but it'll pass. We've got to — we've got to just ride it through Dick.

K. Yes.
P. Do the best we can. Right?

K. Yeah, Sir.
P. We don't run to the hills on this and so forth. The main thing is to handle it right.

K. Those are my inclinations, Mr. President.

P. Well you know — we've got to handle it right.

K. That's right.

P. And naturally because of your association with John Mitchell you would have to disqualify yourself.

K. Mardian, LaRue.

P. Oh — you know them all. Right — right — right. Now the difficulty with the special prosecutor — it gets a guy into the (explosive removed) thing. First it is a reflection — it is sort of an admitting mea culpa for our whole system of justice. I don't want to do that. I think what you ought to do — agreed — the Dean doesn't know probably anything about criminal law.

K. He doesn't know anything about this case either.

P. About this case — but I think that the Dean — the Dean is a decent, honorable man and you step aside, say that the deputy attorney general of the United States will be in charge of this matter. And you say to him and (unintelligible).

K. Don't understand — I think he ought to (unintelligible).

P. No question about Silbert and those guys going after it. And let me tell you, I have never felt that — I have always told these people around here — I say (explosive removed) don't hold anything back. Just burn me that they did.

K. Last summer the conduct of everybody over here Mr. President — really created great suspicions in the minds of Silbert and Petersen, you know.

P. Right.
K. Instead of being open and frank with you, trying to create an impression of trying to help out, getting things going.

P. This was basically the Dean problem. He was running it.

K. And also I think — well everybody was just scared to death. They didn't know where the damn thing was going to end.

P. They thought there was an election — you know — let's face it — that why — why John.

K. Why sure — I understand — I understand. It'll always be an unanswered question and for that matter they were simply set in motion thereafter you know so aggravating — you know this little —

P. But after the election, I couldn't think what the name of (explosive removed) reason did they play around then? Do you?

K. No.
P. You didn't know that they were doing this? I didn't know.

K. No, Sir — I didn't know.

P. I didn't — you know — as

I was — one of the problems here — I have always run my campaigns. I didn't run this one I must say. I was pretty busy.

Or — maybe — handling the Russian Summit. And you know, after the election — we were right in the middle of the December 8th bombing — and holding meetings — within the whole administration. But I just can't imagine — at that point — after the election is when this is supposed to have happened.

K. I think there are two paramount —

P. Understand — I mean the others — they were involved throughout. But I mean after the election. (Explosive removed) to condone it.

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The New Politics

While Americans read, with horrified fascination, the once very private conversations of the man they elected their President in a vote of landslide proportions, the House of Representatives buckles down to the task of deciding what to do about these and other revelations. It will not be a question of popular votes for a new president, or even of the decision of that curious anachronism, the electoral college. Rather, the House must determine whether to present the case of President Nixon to the Senate, and then that body must choose whether or not Mr. Nixon will be succeeded by Vice-President Ford.

The procedure has all been outlined in the Constitution; impeachment of a President has been actually tried once in the country's history. But for all that, this will be "new politics" for America—not the "new politics" which was spoken of in the wake of President Kennedy's entry into office, a matter of style and technique, but the application of a mixture of judicial and political processes to the selection of a chief executive which has never been successfully applied in the United States. The very novelty has been a factor in delaying recourse to that, "ultima ratio" of the Constitution: impeachment.

The United States is not alone in experiencing new forms of decisive political action—or at least forms that do not normally bulk large in choosing governments. The last British election was in a considerable extent triggered and the results shaped by a coal strike. Italy's current crisis (or

one of them) comes over divorce laws. India's rail strike may be more significant than many elections.

Nor is the effect of novelty limited to its impact on conventional governmental processes. Revolution, too, has largely abjured most of its old dogmatic bases, and the kind of mass appeal on which success really depends, for a perverted public relations approach—one that uses kidnapping, murder and the theft of works of art for limited and, apparently, whimsical (at least in the context of the brutal means employed) objectives.

The Symbionese Liberation Army is a type of the weird new revolutionary; whether the American Indian Movement is essentially revolutionary or reformist is not clear, but the occupation of Wounded Knee and the participation of AIM members in a revived ghost dance, the ritual that was supposed to protect Indians from white men's bullets, and led, by a tragic irony, to the original massacre of the Indians at Wounded Knee, must come within the sphere of unusual and largely irrelevant revolutionary tactics.

The Judiciary Committee of the House, of course, has not been engaged in a ghost dance. That term would apply more accurately to the maneuvers of Mr. Nixon and his confidantes, as revealed by the tape transcripts. But novelty is in the political air; it may be exciting for some, depressing for others—what is necessary is for humanity to learn to live with forces and events that are as remote from the older political science as a journey to the moon is from the physical sciences of a day when the then laws were regarded as immutable.

To Save the Presidency

From the beginning of the Watergate scandal, President Nixon has asserted that his overriding concern is to protect not himself but the great office of the presidency.

However sincere Mr. Nixon may be in his protestations, he has hardly embarked during the past week on a course of action designed to discharge his sense of stewardship. Through James D. St. Clair, his special counsel, he is again fighting a rear-guard battle in the courts by trying to quash a subpoena for tapes requested by the special prosecutor. He substituted edited transcripts for the original tapes subpoenaed by the House Judiciary Committee and is refusing to make any additional evidence available to the committee in its impeachment inquiry. The President meanwhile seeks to blur this legal obstructionism by making public hundreds of pages of edited transcripts of his own conversations and embarking on a fresh round of speechmaking to whip up public support for himself.

The honor and strength of the presidency cannot be safeguarded by such expedients. The forced resignations, the indictments, and the guilty pleas of so many of Mr. Nixon's closest political associates and senior White House aides, together with the accusations of grave misconduct leveled at the President himself have immobilized his administration and destroyed his capacity for leadership.

At the same time, the publication of the transcripts of Mr. Nixon's conversations is a disarming event in the history of the presidency. Leaving aside questions both of legal culpability and of public relations impact, thoughtful citizens can only come away from a reading of these transcripts with a profound sense of sadness and shame. The long, convoluted, rambling discussions of blackmail payments, of burglaries concealed, of "national security" cover stories, of "beating the rap," of double-crossing some administration underlings to save others is simply sickening. The pervading tone of these conversations is not that of the chief executive of a great and free republic with his advisers, but of a shy lawyer counseling some scared and rattled and rather shady clients. The language is the language of "The Godfather."

Three courses now lie open to Mr. Nixon. He can resign and retire at once to private life, leaving to history and the healing hands

of time to sort out the rights and the wrongs, the accomplishments and the disasters of his extraordinary career.

But the American presidency has no tradition of resignation. While we long ago recommended this course, it is a precedent Mr. Nixon would be understandably reluctant to set, particularly as he knows that his resignation would be interpreted by many as tantamount to a confession of guilt.

A second course is available to him in an untested section of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Section 3 of that amendment provides that "whenever the President transmits to the president pro tempore of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as acting President."

Under this arrangement, the impeachment proceedings would go on, but the nation would be spared the continuing and deepening disgrace of a President trying to lead the administration, manage domestic affairs, cope with a galloping inflation and conduct negotiations with foreign leaders while under this dark, ugly cloud. Suffice it to say that in no other reasonably free country could a president or a prime minister survive in office after such disclosures as Mr. Nixon visited upon his fellow citizens this week. If the Senate refused to convict Mr. Nixon, he could reclaim his office and the nation would have the satisfaction of knowing that constitutional processes had been fully observed.

The third course would be the one that is now being followed, in which Mr. Nixon is continuing to "fight like hell" in the courts, in Congress and on the political hustings, which is his right, while at the same time trying to discharge the heavy responsibilities of the presidency. He cannot long continue to follow this course without inflicting additional grievous harm upon the office he professes to cherish.

Nothing less than the political strength and moral prestige of the presidency are at stake. Mr. Nixon could now protect the presidency by at least temporarily withdrawing from it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Gen. Spínola's Task

General Spínola will find it hard enough in Lisbon to form a moderate civilian government to take over from the junta. During nearly half a century of total political repression the Portuguese liberal constitutionalists have contented themselves with theorizing. It is not Spínola's fault but Salazar's that there is no properly organized

moderate white group for him to take to in Lisbon and not even the pretense of such a black group in Africa. But it was he who fired the shot that started the avalanche, and he will need all the statesmanship he can muster to prevent chaos in Portugal and racial war on the sensitive banks of the Limpopo.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 6, 1899.

WASHINGTON.—President McKinley is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism, and is obviously feeling the strain which the work of the last few months has imposed upon him. The Cuban question is definitely settled, but the Philippine solution is still pending. Even so, on the advice of his physician, the President will take some rest at Hot Springs, Va., where he expects to benefit by the baths.

Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1924.

CHICAGO.—Helen of Troy was a real woman, according to Dr. James H. Brewster, dean of the department of Oriental languages at the University of Chicago, who has just returned from several months in Egypt deciphering manuscripts. Some of these, he says, supplement discoveries made in Asia Minor and show that the Trojan War was fought and that Helen, over whose abduction the battle raged, was not just a figure in the imagination of a Greek minstrel.



It Was Not Always Like This

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON.—The quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the money we save, the novels we read is deteriorating—and so is the character of the presidency.

Now that Berkeley's free-speech movement has been copied and installed in the White House, down the corridor from where the fashionable prayer meetings are held on certain Sundays, the greatest obscenity left over is the assertion—still heard from the Nixon hard core—that things were always like this, more or less.

If Dwight D. Eisenhower were alive today and read the Nixon transcripts, he would have a hard time finding a word to describe Mr. Nixon now sitting and was obsessed with the necessity of moral leadership in the presidency.

Things were not always like this. Only 13 years ago President Eisenhower would have been speechless at the spectacle of a President even discussing payment of hush money, suggesting that officials could have lapses of memory in sworn testimony before a grand jury and noting that perjury is an awfully hard rap to prove. He would not have believed that a President could say that he knew where a million dollars in cash could be raised, if necessary, for questionable purposes.

What is revealing is not so much that President Nixon should have used the language of the street in the Oval Office, but that his advisers should have used it in counseling him. Thus: Dean: "That is the way Bud [Egil Krogh] rests easy, because he is convinced that he was doing. He said there was treason about the country, and it could have threatened the way the war was handled and [expletive deleted]."

Lack of Awe

The cheapening of the presidency is written there. The lack of awe of the man, the decline of the majesty of the office is plain. Advisers would not have approached other presidents we have known with such slovenly intimacy. President Truman swore on occasion, but in 1948 he refused to have anything to do with a certain official of the Democratic National Committee largely because that official used profanity in his presence.

Foul language is not an impeachable offense, to be sure. If it were, Lyndon Johnson and even Abraham Lincoln might have stayed fairly close to disaster at times. And it is far more important that President Nixon should have re-established relations with China, negotiated with the Soviet Union and eased the situation in the Middle East than that he should have talked politely.

But the question of how we are governed is a pressing one nevertheless. Contemptuously, in one of the latest transcripts, he has stated fairly close to disaster at times. And it is far more important that President Nixon should have re-established relations with China, negotiated with the Soviet Union and eased the situation in the Middle East than that he should have talked politely.

How dare a President, a citizen might well ask, appoint to one of the most sensitive positions in the government a man he did not consider smart?

Cynical Contrasts

The proper tribunals will have to answer the question raised about possible criminal conduct on the part of the President. What is appalling about the transcripts is the cynical contrasts they portray between the lofty role Mr. Nixon plays on stage and the sordid scenes in the wings.

"Another way to do it then, Bob, and John realizes this," Mr. Nixon said at one point to his chief aide, H. R. (Bob) Halde-man, "is to continue to try to out our leeches. Now we have to take a look at that course of action. First, it is going to require approximately \$1 million to take care of the jackasses who are in jail. That could be arranged... Now let me tell you. We could get the money. There is no problem in that. We can't provide the democracy. Money could be provided. Mitchell could provide the way to deliver it."

This is the same Mitchell, of course, whom Mr. Nixon had in mind when, in his keiftest moment at the Republican National Con-

vention in Miami in 1968, he promised that the country was going to have a new attorney general, not someone who was lenient about crime like Ramsey Clark, who had that office under President Johnson.

This is not to say that Mr. Nixon actually approved the payment of hush money, although such payments apparently were made in obstruction of justice. Maybe the President's words at that point had another meaning—namely, that money should be paid for the legitimate legal expenses of defendants.

Nevertheless, it is hard to escape the conclusion that instead of striving to uphold the law, as he had sworn to do, Mr. Nixon was at least willing to listen to arguments for the payment of hush money "to keep the cap on the bottle." And it is harder yet to conclude that his decision against such acts, if that is what it was, was taken on the grounds of ethics and not of expediency.

Not the least disturbing aspect of the revelation is the way the President, in his semi-isolation, miscalculated the enormity of what he was up against.

"You know where the Watergate story is in The Washington Post today?" Mr. Halde-man asked Mr. Nixon on April 17, 1973. "Page 19."

"I know, I know," the President replied. "And it'll be Page 19 five months from now if we handle it right."

The slick handling of things is another shabby tale in the transcripts, as in the revelation of how national security came to be the President's, public defense in the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

If Hunt Talks

Nixon: "What is the answer on this? How you keep it out, I don't know. You can't keep it out if Hunt talks. You see the point is irrelevant. It has gotten to the point..."

Dean: "You might put it on a national security ground basis." Halde-man: "It's absolutely was." Dean: "And say he did." Halde-man: "[unintelligible]—CIA..."

Dean: "Ah..." Halde-man: "Seriously." Nixon: "National security. We had to get information for national security grounds." Dean: "Then the question is, why didn't CIA do it or why didn't FBI do it?"

Nixon: "Because we had to do it on a confidential basis." Halde-man: "Because we were checking on them."

These transcripts are certain to create fierce debate in the country and in Congress. The impeachment issue will become hotter and naclier.

Other Presidents

The day after the release of the transcripts I was talking to some hard-core Nixon supporters. Their reaction was that President Truman had been identified with the malodorous Fendegast machine, that President Johnson was vulgar in speech and manner and that Edward Kennedy had covered up at Chappaquiddick. So what is so unusual about Mr. Nixon?

Nevertheless, a break may be occurring in the ranks of those who set the tone of pro-Nixon opinion.

Letters

Rich, Poor Nations

Regarding James Reston's article, "Impeachment at the United Nations" (Herald Tribune, April 29), I suggest he consider these factors:

Among other problems, the poor nations of the world are characterized by a population growth equal to or greater than the world average; relatively little control over their economies; a harmful influence exercised by wealthy entrepreneurs and corrupt government officials.

Therefore the leaders of these poor countries must be able to deal with these basic socio-economic problems. For unless they do so, even a relatively large sum of foreign financial aid from the rich nations will not contribute significantly towards alleviating the misery and poverty these unfortunate nations are facing.

Yes, the rich must be willing to help the poor, but the poor have to first be willing to help themselves.

JAMES ANGRESANO, Leyon, Switzerland.

The Mideastern Hydra

By C. L. Sulzberger

DEBUT—Even though the last Arab-Israeli war officially ended over six months ago and initial disengagement has been achieved in Sinai, plenty of shooting still goes on in the Middle East.

The conflict between Syria and Israel is gathering rather than losing force. The Kurds and Iraqis are at it again. The frontiers between Iraq and Iran simmer and occasionally explode in And Palestine guerrillas lurk in the background, ready to strike at the Israelis, or sometimes at Lebanese security forces.

Few of these affairs are directly connected, but all are indirectly linked. Moreover, they impinge on the superpowers, still groping for a détente that has yet to convincingly tranquilize this area.

This time—unlike previous occasions—there is no evidence that the United States is helping the martial Kurds. The Soviet Union has even sought to bring them and Baghdad together. Iraq is a client of Moscow, and its best Arab hope to rival an Egypt swinging openly toward Washington.

Therefore, Russia doesn't want to weaken Iraq by another civil war. Furthermore, Moscow is sensitive about the possibility of sympathetic trouble with its own small Kurdish minority in the southern U.S.S.R.

Iran Delighted

But Iran is delighted every time the Kurds make trouble for Iraq, the shah's bete noire. Iran has been shipping military equipment to the Kurds since the shah's ouster, and the aged Kurdish leader, Israel, hoping to handicap an Iraq which favors unending Palestinian war, is likewise thought to be giving Barzani funds.

The position of Syria is also affected. Iraq strongly opposes Saudi's Egyptian government—and encourages hard-liners in Syria not to consider any terms for an Israeli cease-fire. Baghdad hopes to embarrass Cairo as it inches toward peace and to prevent Damascus from agreeing to compromise.

Thus Syria automatically feels a reduction in pressures from Iraq when the latter must give priority to its Kurdish headache. This slightly easier situation could allow Damascus to find its own way on Israeli policy, free of Iraqi pressures.

Syrian Morale

Yet the Syrians are happy to keep fighting Israel and this suits Moscow's anti-Sadat mood. Russia has lost Egypt and wishes to

avoid losing Syria to the thrust of Secretary Kissinger's diplomacy. This Soviet tactic is aided by Syrian bellicosity. The Syrians like to consider themselves the fiercest Arab warriors and their morale in the present fighting remains high.

Syria has more tanks and troops ready for combat than when the October 1973 offensive against Israel was launched. It is also better equipped with planes and missiles. The Russians don't control Damascus but help it; and recently this help has been massive.

The Syrians fear a valid disengagement in Egypt may make Israel more dangerous to themselves. President Assad is thought by diplomats to hope for eventual cease-fire arrangements with Israel but, in order to survive, he has to overcome pressures for a hard line both from his own army and from the Soviet Union, pressing its anti-Sadat policy.

Iraq's Kurdish preoccupation helps ease the pressures on Assad somewhat since Baghdad cannot so easily stir up Syrian military die-hards. To survive, Assad must deliver either a military or a political victory to the Syrians. The chances that he may concentrate more on the latter, during this Kissinger visit, have conceivably been improved by the latest Kurdish outbreak.

Another external intruder in this highly volatile mess is Libya. Libya has been strongly anti-Communist and opposed to Moscow but it is now so violently anti-Sadat that it suddenly finds itself a kind of Soviet co-belligerent.

The two are increasingly backing those guerrillas (like the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) who are most ardently after Assad's scalp. In Kurdistan, Libya and Iraq stand together against Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which like to see Baghdad bothered, while Algeria and Syria discreetly stick to the middle of the road. Libya, Russia and Iraq have even been inciting violent student strikes in Beirut, which has managed to stay out of the Arab wars with Israel.

This, in a worm-eaten nutshell, is the background to Kissinger's present peace-making foray in this area. Conflicts here resemble the mythical hydra; two heads spring up for each one cut off by Hercules. Right at this moment Henry Hercules may discover that even the famous old war he had hoped was interred might have been resurrected in this region by Moscow—although he says bravely: "I can count on Soviet understanding."

'Read'em and Weep'

By James Reston

pretend the documents on television before the Judiciary Committee had ever seen them. The Judiciary Committee did divide along party lines, as he had hoped, on whether it had to have the tapes or be satisfied with his edited transcripts of the tapes.

Vice-President Ford went to North Carolina and proclaimed that the published conversations in the White House proved the President's "innocence." And even exonerated him, even though Ford admitted that he hadn't had time to read the documents. And Sen. Barry Goldwater, who is a key and maybe even decisive figure in this moral and political tangle, flew out to Arizona in the President's plane and introduced Nixon as a "great" President.

Meanwhile...

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives and members of its Judiciary Committee have a problem. The President has put them in a hard place. He has defied their subpoena for the tapes of those White House conversations. He has given them his edited version of what the tapes said. He has insisted that his lawyer, James D. St. Clair, sit in on the Judiciary Committee's investigation, but he has refused to allow the Judiciary Committee to send technicians to verify the White House tapes or lawyers and staff members to check out the accuracy of his published conversations.

So it will be interesting to see now what the members of the House and the members of its Judiciary Committee do about all this. The evidence so far is that the members of Congress, even the members of the Judiciary Committee, haven't even read the record. Trying to find them since the President put out his version of the facts has not been easy. Most of them seem to have been back home, not worrying about this constitutional crisis, but campaigning for re-election.

Maybe this is what the President had in mind by his bold strategy. Don't give them everything, but give them more than

they will read. Take the issue to the people by television, and tell them you have "told all." Organize the party. Appeal to its loyalty when the party is in trouble. Put St. Clair on national television even before he goes to the Hill or the courts. It's still a political and public relations operation.

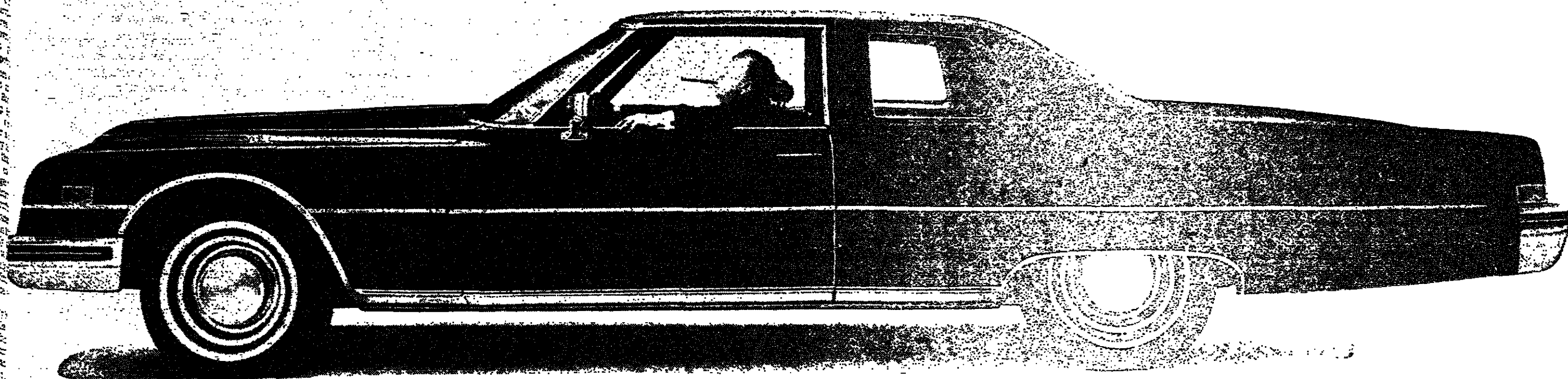
All this has been made clear to the House and Senate, and it has been working from the President's point of view fairly well. But the tapes are now public and they tell a frightening story. The public may not read them and maybe less than a tenth of the members of the Congress will read them, but the lawyers and staffs in the Congress will, and this may make quite a difference.

For the issue is now, or soon will be, what the Judiciary Committee does about all this. They have been saying privately and even on television, that the tragedy of the Watergate scandals is that there was a confusion of loyalties in the White House. The President and his staff were more loyal to one another than they were to the Constitution and to their oaths of office. Now the same question is presented to the members of the House and Senate. Where will their loyalties lie? To the evidence? To the facts? To the Constitution? Or to their own re-election or party? Will they even read the conversations in the White House and the evidence on what an impeachable offense really is?

These are now the immediate threshold questions. Does the House have to prove that the President committed a crime—which is what the President and his lawyers insist—or does it merely have to demonstrate from the tapes that he undermined the integrity of his office, or disregarded his constitutional oath and duties, or abused his power and the normal process of constitutional government?

The President has now stated his case. The moral and constitutional issue—the question of loyalty and to what—is now before the Congress.

Yesterday's symbol of status is today's symbol of excess.



The big car.

It carries 5 people, uses up more than 2,000 kg of raw materials, and consumes fuel at a rate of over 11 litres per 100 km at $\frac{2}{3}$ of maximum speed.

Despite the traumas, the hardships, the inconveniences, something rather positive appears to be emerging from the shadows of the energy crisis.

The world is being forced to take a close look at itself.

And it's beginning to realize, as never before, that it has blemishes that need care. Immediate care.

We've been building entire economies based on waste and planned obsolescence.

To feed these economies we've been devouring natural resources at an unconscionable rate.

Few countries in the world can plead total innocence. Even fewer industries can.

The automobile industry? Among the most wasteful of all. Primarily because of an attitude that equates bigger with better.

How this attitude developed is of little import. That it is widely held by a large body of car makers and car buyers alike is of great import.

For it has led to ever increasing numbers of oversized behemoths that clog our highways and jam our cities. That consume great amounts of raw material in their manufacture and great amounts of energy in their operation.

And is bigger better?

You answer that one. But answer it in light of this: Highway speed limits are being imposed throughout the world. The price of petrol is rising out of sight. The cost of maintenance and repair is staggering.

Now does that add up to big car? Or big pride? If it still adds up to big car we can't help you. If it adds up to big pride we can.

We can ease you into a small car that will make you forget your love affair with the big car.

First, because it won't remind you of a big car. For Fiat, unlike most small cars, is not an imitation big car.

It has a balance of roominess, performance and economy that no other car, of any size, matches.

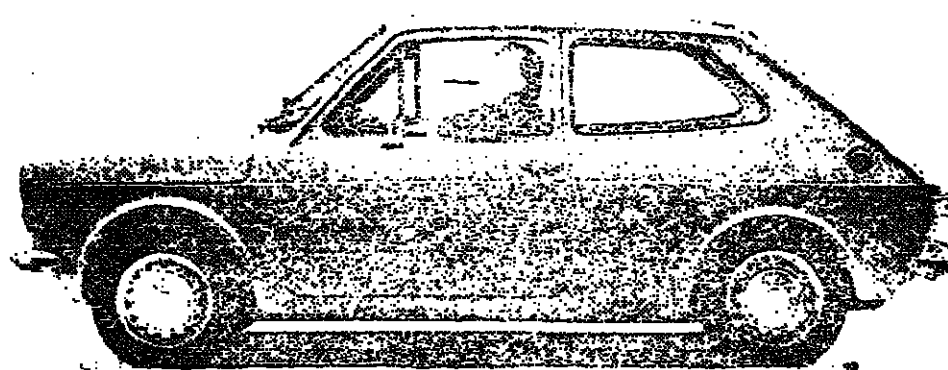
Second, whatever kind of big car you've been driving is available in a Fiat. Everything from city cars to sports cars to family cars to station wagons.

Third, even though you buy a Fiat because it's small and economical, you'll end up liking it for quite another reason. You'll like it simply because it's a good car.

But then it should be. We've been making small cars longer than anyone. We've had more experience at it. We're better at it.

Which, we're pleased to say, is recognized by so many people that Fiat is, and has been for years, the biggest selling car in Europe.

Not the biggest selling small car. The biggest selling car. **FIAT**



The little car.

It carries 4 people, uses up less than 1,000 kg of raw materials, and consumes fuel at a rate of under 7 litres per 100 km at $\frac{2}{3}$ of maximum speed.

Moscow Takes Long View Egypt and Russia Survive Storm

By Raymond H. Anderson

NEW YORK (NYT).—At a time when the Egyptian leader, floundering politically, was searching for a solution to Cairo's "no-war, no-peace" stalemate in the conflict with Israel, a Soviet expert on Arab politics remarked during a 1972 Cairo visit: "Sadat's problem is that he doesn't have a conceptual view of history."

Other Russians, before and since, have made even less complimentary remarks about President Anwar Sadat. And Mr. Sadat reciprocates by letting loose with blistering criticism of Soviet behavior, ideology and ambitions.

It always has been an uneasy relationship between the Soviet Union and Egypt. But the crises erupt and fade away, just as another one seems to have run its course in recent weeks.

If there is one thing that Russians are serenely—almost smugly—certain they possess, it is a long view of history and the interconnection of politics and events. In part, it is this that constrains them to look ahead to the consequences, for example, of turning over to the Egyptians offensive weaponry that could be used to strike at Israel, with the risk of igniting a general Middle East conflict that would drag in the superpowers.

Seemingly, it is the sense of history, too, that enables the Russians to endure the angry outbursts from Egyptian leaders, almost always tied to some demand by Cairo for another type of advanced weapon. Another day will come, the Russians seem to sigh.

The Middle East has long attracted the Russians, centuries before the Communists came to power in Moscow. Military security has been, remains and will continue to be the Russians' dominant concern in the region, since it spreads far and deep along southern Soviet borders. Secondary to that are goals of spreading the Marxist faith, and conventional economic and trade ambitions, including growing attention to oil.

Arms Supplies

Since their first arms deal with Egypt in 1955, which greatly alarmed the West, the Russians have delivered weaponry valued in the billions of dollars to Egypt. They also have armed Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, the Yemens and have sold a small amount of equipment to Libya.

In economic assistance, the Soviet Union has contributed perhaps \$3 billion to major development projects in the Aqaba Dam in Egypt, the Euphrates Dam in Syria, oil-field development in Iraq, and port construction, agricultural development and erection of factories in the Arab countries. The Russians also have aided in education and vocational training and in cultural fields such as ballet, folk dancing and music.

But Soviet expectations that the military, economic and cultural assistance would bring certain political and ideological benefits proved illusory or, at the least, premature.

The initial interest shown in Egypt and elsewhere in Marxist ideology has declined. Arabs now tend to see little in Soviet economics, ideology or manners that attracts them. Whenever the Russians try to extract political leverage from their arms-economic role, the Arabs raise an outcry.

Most recently, the Soviet Union, after much cajoling, armed Egypt and Syria for the assault against Israeli forces in October, delivering the most modern anti-aircraft missiles, anti-tank missiles, T-62 tanks and giving Egypt a nuclear shield to deter Israeli attacks on cities or industry. The Russians mounted an airlift during the war and evidently were ready to face the risks involved in a direct troop operation to save Egypt's trapped Third Army from annihilation.

A Change in Attitude

Egypt's reaction, in the Russians' view, was somewhat in accord with the characterization of the people on the Nile about 600 years ago by Ibn-Khaldun, the great historian: "The Egyptians act as if they would never have to render account."

Instead of rendering account to Moscow, Mr. Sadat eagerly welcomed to Cairo U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, worked out a cease-fire agreement with the Israelis, agreed to restore diplomatic relations with the United States, accepted a limited Israeli withdrawal on the Suez front (against Russian advice), praised Mr. Kissinger as a "brother," cold-shouldered the Russians and began to condemn them in speeches and interviews.

The final indignity for the Russians was Mr. Sadat's proclaimed reform to correct the abuses of "Arab Socialism," the late President Nasser's concept of nationalization and state control that Soviet ideologists had acclaimed. Talk in Egypt of reopening the stock market and selling to foreign investors shares in state-owned enterprises horrified the Russians.

The behavior of two Soviet "newsmen" at Aswan in January, when Mr. Kissinger was shuttling between there and Jerusalem to seek a disengagement agreement, underscored Soviet apprehensions of an American-arranged peace that would ignore the Russians.

The two Russians, never observed in the press center filling dispatches, clearly hoped that Mr. Kissinger would fail. At the moment of breakthrough in his talks with Mr. Sadat, when Mr. Kissinger passed up a waiting lunch to go immediately to Israel, the Russians reacted with glee. "The talks have collapsed, right?" they eagerly asked a Russian-speaking American. Told that, to the contrary, there had been a breakthrough, the Russians withdrew to their hotel room and went back to Cairo the same afternoon.

Tension between Cairo and Moscow followed, and the Russians demonstrated to Mr. Sadat their power to disrupt a settlement by encouraging the Syrians to harden their disengagement terms.

Mr. Sadat complained that, once again, the Russians were withholding the offensive weapons he needed to present a credible threat of going to war—if the Israelis declined further withdrawals in the Sinai.

A Dangerous Ploy

The situation was becoming dangerous for Mr. Sadat, who must always reckon with the new upsurge of opposition in Egypt if he fails to achieve a full Israeli withdrawal. But, late in April, the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, finally sent a message to the Egyptian leader vowing a Soviet desire for a Middle East settlement and pledging Soviet help to that end.

Mr. Sadat replied immediately and the polemics fell off. In his May Day speech at the industrial city of Helwan, Mr. Sadat emphasized that Egypt would retain the welfare benefits of Arab Socialism and would continue to stress the public sector of the economy—soothing words for the Russians.

The Russians also achieved a public role in arranging a Middle East settlement, with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Kissinger agreeing in Geneva early last week to cooperate in achieving a solution.

A Middle East settlement means a reopening of the Suez Canal, already being cleared, which is a goal earnestly desired by the Russians. The canal will facilitate movement and logistics for the Soviet Union's growing Indian Ocean fleet, intended as a deterrent to missile-firing U.S. nuclear submarines.

An average of 20 Soviet ships now operate in the Indian Ocean, and about 60 in the Mediterranean. A vulnerability of Soviet military power in the Middle East is a lack of airbases. Those the Russians had gained in Egypt were lost in the 1973 expulsion of Soviet military units by Mr. Sadat.



President Idi Amin (left) and Brigadier Nyamweso, chief of the Ugandan Army.

No Person and No Hiding Place Safe From Gen. Amin's Agents

By Dial Torgerson

KAMPALA, Uganda.—A string of cars lined up to drop off children at Nakasero Primary School in an upper-class residential area of Kampala March 6, Michael Ondoga, 34, opened the door for his son and daughter.

Then a Peugeot 504 screeched to a halt next to his car and three men jumped out. Trapped in the line of cars, Mr. Ondoga could not flee. The men pulled him out and shoved him into the Peugeot. His son tried to fight them, and one of the three men buried him over a hedge. The car raced off.

Two days later the body of Mr. Ondoga—a former lieutenant colonel in the army, ambassador to the Soviet Union and foreign minister—was found in the Victoria Nile. It was not announced how he had died.

Fifty men of prominence have been kidnapped and killed by the secret police of Idi Amin, dictator of Uganda, since mid-1972. In Uganda, no one is safe. No place is safe.

Nine Ministers

Nine ministers and former ministers were among those seized and killed. The chief justice was taken from his courtroom, a doctor from his surgery, a manager from his bank, an administrator from a district commissioner's office.

Most of the bodies were dumped into the churning spitway of Owens Fall Dam north of Jinja. The Victoria Nile takes them away—an object lesson in obedience—and scatters them hundreds of miles through the park-like countryside of little Uganda.

Many of the bodies are never found. Those that are frequently show signs of torture.

There are 3,000 plainclothes agents in the Uganda Army. They are everywhere in the capital of Kampala, driving recklessly and arrogantly in choice cars seized from past victims.

Others work in Nairobi, in adjoining Kenya, kidnapping Ugandan refugees and returning them to die in Kampala's Makindye Military Prison. Some of the agents are attractive young women who search for expatriates in Nairobi bars.

Gen. Amin's agents follow the refugees in Paris and London. There is no place to hide.

Justice Grabbed

Six men, pistols out, walked into the courtroom of Chief Justice Benedict Kiwanuka, 50, at 4 p.m. Sept. 21, 1972. They grabbed Justice Kiwanuka. Panic swept the court and spread outside to central Kampala.

Justice Kiwanuka, a balding, plumpish man with a small mustache and bulldog chin, struggled vainly. He was dragged out and thrown into an open vehicle. As it started to roll a crowd ran alongside, shouting, "No! No!" Justice Kiwanuka raised one arm in a farewell salute.

"It was as though the world had come to an end," said a Ugandan who was there. Kampalans ran wildly through the streets, screaming, shook their fists or slumped in helpless tears until soldiers patrolling in jeeps restored calm.

The six men were identified as members of the presidential body guard escort, Justice Kiwanuka, said a spokesman meaning, in Uganda, Gen. Amin: "He will be tried according to the laws of Uganda." She was released on bail and charges were dropped last Tuesday when she pleaded guilty during a hearing.

But nothing is used less in Uganda than criminal law. Those arrested are generally turned over to the soldiers. Burglars are simply killed. At Makindye, a prisoner is forced to kill another with a sledgehammer.

These are Gen. Amin's stock explanations for a prominent man's disappearance. He sometimes exhorts all Ugandans to look for his own latest victim. Or he assigns the search to the executioner, and then praises him for so swiftly finding the body.

But Gen. Amin is right. Thousands of Ugandans have fled the bloodshed, the economic chaos and the shortages of consumer goods in Gen. Amin's Uganda.

An anti-Amin underground, Frumasa, claims more than 80,000 persons have been slain. Thousands of soldiers have died, victims of realignments of tribal rivalries that Gen. Amin uses to keep himself in power.

Government-sanctioned slaughter has infected Uganda life. Old scores have been settled by murders not connected with Aminism. Soldiers have killed civilians simply to get their cars, or over a fancied slight, or in an argument over a girl at a bar.

Ben Ochan was leaning across the bar at the Mona Lisa, a Kampala cocktail lounge, talking to a pretty barmaid, when three husky men in civilian clothes walked in.

Amateur Boxer

Mr. Ochan was in his late 20s, a Makerere University graduate who had been amateur heavyweight champion of Uganda—as had Gen. Amin. He was assistant secretary of a government ministry in Entebbe.

He had been warned that the barmaid he liked was an army officer's girl. The men, he knew, were soldiers. He decided to walk out.

The men followed him. So did many bar patrons, and the barmaid. Mr. Ochan reached his car at the curb when the three men—one hand on pistols inside their coats—grabbed his arms. "Move!" said one, propelling him toward a Peugeot 504.

The 504 rolled away with Mr. Ochan in it. One of the men followed in Mr. Ochan's car. The patrons returned to the bar. So did the barmaid. Young Ben Ochan was never seen again.

On March 24, men of the Malire Mechanized Regiment, running wild, went to the apartment of the army chief of staff, Gen. Hassan Malera, whom they hated.

Gen. Malera was not there. The soldiers killed his wife and five children. After Gen. Amin faced down the troops and forced them to return to their barracks, he agreed to one of their demands: he fired Gen. Malera.

Gen. Malera, in disgrace, suddenly alone, returned to his home in western Uganda—to wait. "Only one sentry lost his life in the shooting," Gen. Amin said, although reports within Kampala indicated the toll was more than 500.

Radio Uganda ridiculed a British paper's report that Justice Mathew Opu of the Uganda High Court had been executed during the disturbances. Said a spokesman, in the familiar syntax: "He might have been confused by the imperialists and run away."

Women's Ruse

Two young women gained access to a fashionable home on Nairobi's Lenana Road on a ruse, then slapped handcuffs on Justice Opu. They said they were agents of the Uganda Army.

Justice Opu, a small, taciturn man in his 50s, had slipped out of Uganda during the army upheavals and gone into hiding in Nairobi. The agents had traced him. He was hustled into a waiting truck.

Justice Opu's wife called Kenya authorities. In the past the Kenya police special branch had helped Uganda agents capture and return refugees. This time a high Kenya official ordered a roadblock on the Kampala road.

Kenya police found the justice in the trunk of a sedan, freed him, ordered the women to leave the country, and drove Justice Opu back to Nairobi. The next day the same two women were in a Nairobi bar, asking Ugandans if they knew where the justice had gone.

Justice Opu is now in hiding. Liza Gen. Malera, he is waiting, somewhere, feinting a knock on his door.

© Los Angeles Times.

Survivors' Smile

"He has run away to Tanzania," Ugandans tell one another, with the grim smile of survivors, when a friend disappears. Or they say, "He has been confused by the imperialists and Zionists."

Atlantic Alliance Views

U.S., Soviet Union and China

By Leopold Labedz

LONDON.—It is three years since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger went to Peking and prepared President Nixon's visit there which was to mark the new era in Sino-American relations. Recently, he has been preparing a second visit of President Nixon to Moscow. Mr. Kissinger's peripatetic diplomacy this time caused some audible rumblings in Peking. It is quite clear that the Chinese are not very happy about the Soviet-American goings-on and Mr. Kissinger's performances in Moscow, where he stressed his attachment to détente and expressed his belief that it will be "irreversible" in the Soviet-American relations. He has perhaps been tilting the balance the wrong way, to employ the expression he used in the National Security Council during the Bangladesh war.

What causes Peking's displeasure? The Chinese attitude toward détente is basically determined by the Sino-Soviet conflict.

When, after the cultural revolution, China emerged from self-imposed isolation and entered the mainstream of international politics, it was the result of the perception of a growing Sino-Soviet rift. It was this factor which necessitated a shift in Chinese foreign policy. It brought about restoration of diplomatic relations with those countries which had recognized China before the Cultural Revolution, efforts to win recognition from other countries, entry to the United Nations and rapprochement with the United States. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the Brezhnev doctrine made China even more acutely sensitive about the danger of Soviet expansionism.

Primary Motive

The shift in Chinese foreign policy has its primary motive the reduction of this danger. It led not only to a new policy toward the United States and Japan, but also to the support of the idea of a strong, united Western Europe, which would continue to tie down Soviet military forces and provide a political counterbalance to the Soviet Union on its western flank. Hence the Chinese criticism of the Soviet détente moves in Europe (Peking Review, Feb. 8, 1974).

"The Soviet Union... while making further military deployments in Eastern Europe, took pains to press for the heads of the European governments to meet before the end of last year in the third stage of the conference on European security and cooperation, so as to lay what it called a 'solid foundation' for European security and cooperation. It hoped in this way not only to consolidate its overlordship in Eastern Europe, but also to all the vigilance of the West European countries, divide them and edge the United States out so that it could not put the whole of Europe under its sole domination...."

The Soviet leading clique has tried its best to advertise "relaxation" of the international situation. However, the reality of the stepped-up Soviet arms expansion and war preparations in Europe and its intensified contention with the United States in the Middle East have relentlessly exploded the détente myth....

World Hegemony

While the Chinese assert that, for all their talks about détente, the two superpowers are engaged in a struggle to achieve world hegemony, the Soviet press maintains that the Chinese, in September, 1973, "modified at the 10th [Party] Congress their foreign policy in such a way as to be able to use various forces, including the imperialist circles, for their struggle with the Soviet Union, the paramount obstacle on the way to the hegemony of the two superpowers." Zhen Jiaman, 1974). In their interpretation of the Cultural Revolution, Soviet analysts point out that this shift occurred at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party in Lushan in the summer of 1970.

"During this meeting the substance of the secret talks between Peking and Washington, which were already conducted for some time on the instructions of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, were first disclosed. Everything points to the fact that other Chinese leaders, including Lin Biao, were unaware of this.... The new line of Mao contradicted the resolutions of the ninth party congress (in 1969). In his speech at this congress Lin Biao... referred to the 'latest Mao directive' about the 'new historical period—the period of simultaneous struggle with the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union.' Now Mao proclaimed a completely 'new stage of collaboration with the American imperialism to conduct a struggle with the Soviet Union. This new turn proved to be too sharp even for such an old hand as Lin Biao who has served so many masters' (Voprosy Istori, December, 1972).

There can be little doubt that, during the Cultural Revolution, there were important differences of attitude among the Chinese leaders about the problems of foreign policy, and that some of

This is another article of a series published in the International Herald Tribune on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-American Conference in Amsterdam last year.

these differences persisted after it was over. But it is extremely doubtful that any Chinese leader could afford (or was inclined to take) a pro-Soviet line: the differences were about strategy and tactics.

Internal Struggle

There is also little doubt that the U.S.-Soviet détente efforts were seen with growing distaste, if not alarm, by Peking, and that the new internal struggle which erupted after the 10th Congress, although with the internal affairs, may well get entangled with the issues of foreign policy. It is not just a question of struggle for succession, but also of basic future orientation of China which is involved in the esoteric formulations of the attacks on Confucius and Lin Biao, Beihoven and Antonim. Whatever the symbolic status of the "rich harvest" sold by the Chingling production brigade to the Taoyuan production brigade in the opera "Three Ascents of Peach Mountain," it is quite certain that Chairman Mao's successors will have to face the same dilemmas as he does, and that their margin of maneuver in foreign policy will also be limited. Given its geopolitical context and the nature of the Sino-Soviet conflict, China can either have a policy of

equidistance vis-à-vis the Soviet Union and the United States, a policy of rapprochement with the United States, with the Soviet Union being "enemy No. 1." The Sino-Soviet rapprochement, the regular hub-and-spoke analysis, is unlikely in the present state of Sino-Soviet relations, even in the post-Maoist period, although factional struggle can be seen as offering an opportunity to be exploited even by the Soviet Union.

In this situation, the U.S. advances to the Soviet Union create irritation among Chinese leaders. They look with growing concern at the Soviet-American summit meetings, as Chou made clear in his speech at a banquet for President Jimmy Carter in Peking in March. They have shown their displeasure at several occasions. When Mr. Kissinger visited Peking in October, 1972, even a joint communiqué produced. Shortly afterward, heads of the respective diplomatic missions were withdrawn from Peking and Washington. The visits of Mr. Kissinger to Moscow in March caused other painful reactions on the part of the Chinese leadership. They perceive the U.S. détente policy vis-à-vis the Soviet Union as jeopardizing both Europe and Chinese security interests. One must ask whether it is not jeopardize also the U.S. interests, and whether it does not contradict the idea of a "peaceful world," an idea so near formulated in the Nixon doctrine.

Leopold Labedz is the editor of Survey, a quarterly journal of East and West studies, published in London.

Young French Communists Seen Changing Rigid Party

By Nan Robertson

PARIS (NYT).—Pierre Dubois is a new member of the French Communist party. He is 23 years old, tall and handsome, with a sprightly face and winning ways. He comes from what he calls a "favored" family—upper middle-class, intelligent, sophisticated and affectionate.

He does not like what he calls "Marxist jargon—words such as 'class struggle.' He thinks the armed Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 was inexcusable and finds the Soviet government's repression of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and other intellectual dissidents deplorable.

Pierre Dubois is not his name. He wishes to shield his real name because, during a three-hour interview, he wanted to tell the truth about his life and thoughts without damaging his relations with his politically conservative parents.

Changing the Party

According to the sharpest and most impartial scholars of French Communist affairs, Mr. Dubois is representative of substantial numbers of disillusioned young former extreme leftists or apoliticals who are now entering the party—and changing it.

Before, almost all of them, including Mr. Dubois, were deeply suspicious of its rigidity, its "outmoded" ideas and "outmoded" leaders.

Mr. Dubois, an example of the newcomers to a party still dominated by the old regulars, has worked as a researcher, teacher, film-maker, and is now a sculptor. He is married to a woman who is a secretary and a publisher of children's magazines. They have two small children. They live for the moment on Mrs. Dubois's salary of \$540 a month, because now Mr. Dubois is toiling to the point of exhaustion on the campaign to elect the Socialist party leader, Francois Mitterrand, to the presidency of France.

Mr. Mitterrand, the sole candidate of the Communists, is supported by the Communists, who consistently deliver about 30 percent of the vote of registered French citizens, now 30.7 million.

Teen-Agers Back Woman President

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP).—Sixty-five percent of the teen-agers polled in a new survey say they would support a woman for President of the United States.

More than 50,000 students in more than 1,200 junior and senior high schools across the country were polled by Scholastic Magazines' National Institute of Student Opinion.

Eighty percent of the girls said they would support a woman for president if she were nominated by their favorite political party and 48 percent of the boys were ready to support a woman presidential candidate.

Jailer Changes Sides

MORGES, Switzerland, May 5 (Reuters).—Authorities here have closed down the local jail and transferred the 35 detainees to a prison at nearby Lausanne following the arrest of the jailer for helping an inmate to escape.

The party is the second largest Communist party in the ne Communist world after Italy. Mr. Mitterrand cannot win without it.

Is Mr. Dubois working hard? Mr. Mitterrand? He grins. "No, I'm not working hard," Mitterrand, I'm fighting for a joint program of the left. He is seen to be the only person who can be elected from the left, only person who can give a program political expression to implement it once he gets in.

Future Leaders

The Communists say that there are 60,000 young people enrolled in youth organizations, a percentage of whom could become future party leaders. Dubois is older but already in charge of propaganda for district in Paris.

Thierry Pfister, the political independent sociologist who studied and written with a subtlety about the party, is convinced that new blood and new events are indeed changing French Communism. Yet, also finds that the masses of Communist Frenchmen still identify the party with the following things:

- Money and orders from a cow.
- The threat of social upheaval.
- Stalinism.
- The power of the party's parades.

• Maurice Thorez, the first Communist party leader who followed every twist and turn Soviet policy from the 1930s to his death in 1964.

Conversations with left-wing, middle-of-the-road and right French men and women during the last year, between during election periods, like his findings.

Greece Deports Two Arabs Held For Airport Ra

ATHENS, May 5 (AP).—Palestinians convicted of a five persons and wounding others during a grenade pistol attack at Athens airport today were expelled from the country and put aboard an air bound for Libya.

Shafik Arid, 22, and I Kantouran, 21, both Jordan born Palestinians, had been sentenced to death by a Greek court in January. The death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment Tuesday.

During the winter, two others were made by Arab guerrillas win the pair's freedom by killing a German airliner, seizing a Greek ship in Pat. The attempts were believed have prompted the Greek government to free the two.

Criticism in Israel. JERUSALEM, May 5 (AP).—The release of the two was a surrender to blacklisted threats, an official government source said. "This will only increase terrorism in the future and will not be understood how the murdered innocent people's airport can be freed even if a court has sentenced the heavy terms," he said.

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SWISS ALUMINIUM LTD.

ALUSUISSE (Zurich, Switzerland)

The Annual Report by the Board of SWISS ALUMINIUM LTD., with the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for 1973 as well as consolidated figures for the Group, was presented to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting on April 17th, 1974, and the following is a summary of the Report.

Review

1973 was a year which brought relief to the aluminum industry in difficult times. There was an increase in demand and prices recovered throughout the world (except in East European countries). The parent company attained a turnover of Sw.Frs. 505.4m. and a net profit of Sw.Frs. 43.310.397 against a turnover of Sw.Frs. 487.5m. and a net profit of Sw.Frs. 33.430.665 in the previous year. Turnover of the Group increased by 3.3 percent to Sw.Frs. 1,593m. On December 17, 1973, an Extraordinary Meeting of shareholders was held in Zurich at which the authorized capital was increased from Sw.Frs. 300,000,000 to Sw.Frs. 500,000,000.

The 12 smelters wholly or partially owned by the Group, produced 428,000 tons of primary aluminum as against 381,500 tons in the previous year, a marked increase of 13 percent. At the end of 1973, the capacity of the Group's reduction plants was 422,000 tons.

The output of Semi-finished products rose to 330,000 tons as compared with 343,000 tons in 1972, while foil production increased to 72,500 tons against 68,400 in 1972.

Towards the middle of the year, the second stage of the 500,000 tons of alumina production was put into operation at Gove (Northern Australia). The plant now has a capacity of one million tons of alumina per annum.

Group production of Bauxite showed a marked increase during the year under review. Gove, with a production of 1,055,000 tons, is leading the field. Group production of alumina, including the Company's holding in PRIGUITA (formerly FALC), increased to 2,320,000 tons.

Output of the Electrode Plants increased by 4.7 percent to 354,000 tons (against 338,000 tons in 1972).

Finished products—The production of aluminum cans at the six plants of the Boxal group increased by 12 percent. The finish and the quality of the Boxal aerosol can was awarded six distinctions by the Federation of European Aerosol Associations and an "Oscar de l'Emballage" in France.

Chemicals and Plastics—The subsidiaries, Cheminova Chemicals Ltd., Alusuisse Alkanol GmbH and Fitalul achieved a turnover of Sw.Frs. 200m. against

Sw.Frs. 140m. in 1972. Since March 1974 95% of the LONZA Bauxite turnover 1973 Sw.Frs. 53m. shares belong to ALUSUISSE.

On September 11, 1973, CONALCO acquired the Aluminum Group of the Olin Corporation. With a major holding in the now greatly expanded CONALCO, the ALUSUISSE Group has substantially increased its share in the U.S. market.

Profit and Loss Account

Revenue from sales has increased by Sw.Frs. 1,593,000 to Sw.Frs. 505,416,000. The turnover of the Parent Company has therefore increased by 4 percent. The sales revenue from the Group's plants in the Valais rose by 8 percent.

Net profit for 1973 was Sw.Frs. 43,310,397. With the balance amounting to Sw.Frs. 397,459 carried forward from 1972, the General Meeting had a total of Sw.Frs. 51,282,836 at its disposal.

It was recommended that a dividend of 12 percent be paid on the common stock of Sw.Frs. 70,000,000 entitled to dividend payments, namely Sw.Frs. 30 gross for each registered share at a par value of Sw.Frs. 250 and Sw.Frs. 60 gross for each bearer share at a par value of Sw.Frs. 300. In addition, it was proposed that a sum of Sw.Frs. 5,000,000 be allocated to the special reserve fund, and Sw.Frs. 3,000,000 to the fund for personnel participation in the Company's profit. Sw.Frs. 500,000 may be allowed for statutory fees. The balance of Sw.Frs. 10,552,776 was to be carried forward.

Board of Directors

Emmanuel R. Meyer, Meilen Chairman; Dr. Arthur Wiederkopf, Zurich, Vice-Chairman; Werner Abegg, Turin; Dr. Dr. h. c. Jürg G. Engi, Rheinfelden; Marcel Gross, St. Maurice; Dr. Dr. h. c. Adolf W. Jann, Zurich; Frédéric Meunier, Genéve; Dr. Dr. h. c. Hans Scheller, Bern; Felix W. Schultze, Zurich; Prof. Dr. Max Stachelin, Birmingen; Dr. Ernst Uhlmann, Neuhäusen am Rheinfall.

Members of the Executive Board

Executive Committee

Emmanuel R. Meyer, Chairman; Dr. Paul H. Müller, General Manager; John Wehling, General Manager; Dr. Bruno Svaner, General Manager; Dr. Hans Jucker, Deputy General Manager.

Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CONALCO, U.S.A. from beginning of 1973.

Highlights of the Year

	1973	1972
Parent Company		
Shareholders' Equity	Sw.Frs. 491,310,414	Sw.Frs. 487,500,000
Sales	Sw.Frs. 505,416,000	Sw.Frs. 487,500,000
Net Profit	Sw.Frs. 43,310,397	Sw.Frs. 33,430,665
— in percent of Shareholders' Equity	8.8	6.9
— in percent of Sales	8.6	6.9
Employees at Year End	24,323	23,295
Holders of Registered Shares at Year End	10,114	10,111
Group		
Shareholders' Equity	Sw.Frs. 1,593,000,000	Sw.Frs. 1,593,000,000
Sales	Sw.Frs. 1,593,000,000	Sw.Frs. 1,593,000,000
Net Profit	Sw.Frs. 170,400,000	Sw.Frs. 170,400,000
Depreciation	Sw.Frs. 200,000,000	Sw.Frs. 200,000,000
Cash Flow	Sw.Frs. 1,117,000,000	Sw.Frs. 1,117,000,000
— in percent of Shareholders' Equity	11.7	11.7
— in percent of Sales	11.7	11.7
Employees at Year End	24,323	23,295
Primary Aluminum Capacity at Year End	422,000 tons	422,000 tons
Primary Aluminum Production	428,000 tons	381,500 tons
• before Application of Profit		

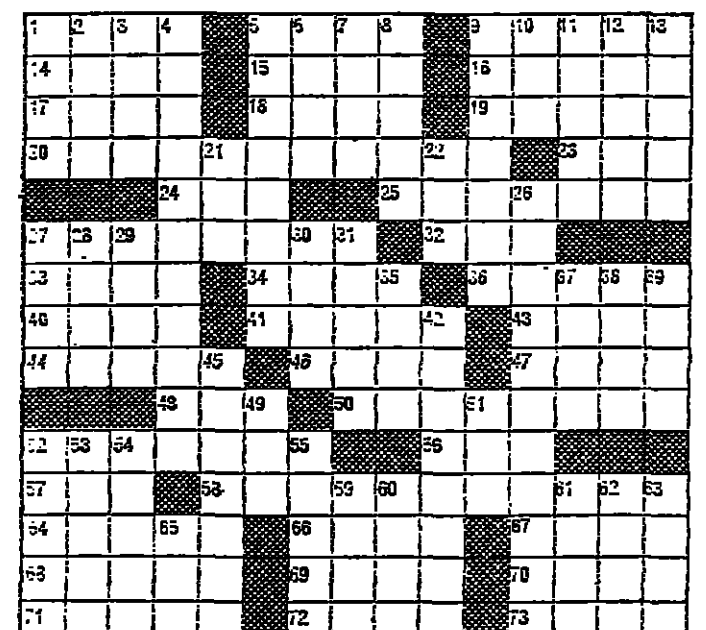
Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg					Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg						
Bonds	8 1/2%	1974	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	Bonds	8 1/2%	1974	25	100	100	Bonds	8 1/2%	1974	25	100	100
Amort. 8 1/2% 1975	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1975	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1975	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1976	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1976	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1976	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1977	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1977	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1977	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1978	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1978	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1978	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1979	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1979	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1979	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1980	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1980	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1980	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1981	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1981	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1981	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1982	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1982	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1982	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1983	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1983	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1983	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1984	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1984	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1984	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1985	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1985	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1985	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1986	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1986	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1986	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1987	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1987	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1987	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1988	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1988	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1988	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1989	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1989	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1989	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1990	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1990	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1990	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1991	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1991	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1991	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1992	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1992	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1992	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1993	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1993	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1993	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1994	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1994	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1994	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1995	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1995	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1995	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1996	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1996	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1996	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1997	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1997	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1997	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1998	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1998	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1998	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 1999	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1999	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 1999	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2000	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2000	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2000	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2001	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2001	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2001	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2002	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2002	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2002	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2003	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2003	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2003	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2004	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2004	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2004	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2005	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2005	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2005	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2006	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2006	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2006	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2007	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2007	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2007	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2008	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2008	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2008	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2009	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2009	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2009	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2010	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2010	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2010	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2011	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2011	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2011	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2012	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2012	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2012	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2013	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2013	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2013	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2014	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2014	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2014	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2015	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2015	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2015	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2016	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2016	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2016	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2017	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2017	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2017	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2018	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2018	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2018	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2019	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2019	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2019	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2020	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2020	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2020	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2021	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2021	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2021	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2022	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2022	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2022	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2023	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2023	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2023	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2024	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2024	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2024	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2025	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2025	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2025	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2026	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2026	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2026	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2027	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2027	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2027	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2028	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2028	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2028	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2029	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2029	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2029	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2030	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2030	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2030	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2031	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2031	25	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2031	25	100	100	100	
Amort. 8 1/2% 2032	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Amort. 8 1/2% 2032	25	100									

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Stuff
5 Weight
9 Shoddy
14 Easy gait
15 Gam
16 Phone opening
17 Kiln
18 Biblical book
19 Positive
20 Battery of a sort
24 Favorite
25 Canny
27 Jumble
32 Oolong
33 Casually
34 Spur
36 Winter coating
40 Port
41 High (cheese)
43 Mauna Loa
44 Palatable
46 Elegant
47 Carrier's partner
48 Fish
50 Soft clams
- DOWN**
- 1 Obstruct
2 Bellow
3 Church section
4 Field for
5 Aristotle
6 Wild geese
7 Lens holders
8 Overhead
9 James or Jackie
10 Farm creature
11 Abscond
12 Birch's cousin
13 Horace et al.
14 Evens
15 Grain
16 Muffet or Brooks
17 Brainstorm
18 Rebuff
19 Cleanser
20 Nimbuses
21 Houseclean
22 Roof part
23 At all
24 Soviet agency
25 "an old woman"
26 Memo-pad art
27 Pair
28 Lead a hand
29 City of Light
30 Onions
31 Playing card
32 Instruments
33 Risqué
34 Knowledge
35 bill (indictment)
36 Biological unit
37 Shoe part
38 Finish



WEATHER

	U	F		L	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	15	39	Cloudy	MADRID	12	31	Cloudy
ALBANY	16	40	Cloudy	MILAN	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	17	41	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	18	42	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	43	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	20	44	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	21	45	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	22	46	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	23	47	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	24	48	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	25	49	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	26	50	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	27	51	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	28	52	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	29	53	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	30	54	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	31	55	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	32	56	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	33	57	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	34	58	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	35	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	36	60	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	37	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	38	62	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	39	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	40	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	41	65	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	42	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	43	67	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	44	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	45	69	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	46	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	47	71	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	48	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	49	73	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	50	74	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	51	75	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	52	76	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	53	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	54	78	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	55	79	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	56	80	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	57	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	58	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	59	83	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	60	84	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	61	85	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	62	86	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	63	87	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	88	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	65	89	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	66	90	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	67	91	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	68	92	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	69	93	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	70	94	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	71	95	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	72	96	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	73	97	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	74	98	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	75	99	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	76	100	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	77	101	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	78	102	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	79	103	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	80	104	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	81	105	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	82	106	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	83	107	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	84	108	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	85	109	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	86	110	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	87	111	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	88	112	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	89	113	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	90	114	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	91	115	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	92	116	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	93	117	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	94	118	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	95	119	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	96	120	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	97	121	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	98	122	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	99	123	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	100	124	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	101	125	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	102	126	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	103	127	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	104	128	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	105	129	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	106	130	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	107	131	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	108	132	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	109	133	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	110	134	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	111	135	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	112	136	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	113	137	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	114	138	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	115	139	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	116	140	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	117	141	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	118	142	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	119	143	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	120	144	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	121	145	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	122	146	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	123	147	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	124	148	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	125	149	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	126	150	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	127	151	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	128	152	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	129	153	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	130	154	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	131	155	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	132	156	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	133	157	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	134	158	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	135	159	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	136	160	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	137	161	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	138	162	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	139	163	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	140	164	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	141	165	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	142	166	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	143	167	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	144	168	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	145	169	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	146	170	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	147	171	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	148	172	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	149	173	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	150	174	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	151	175	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	152	176	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	153	177	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	154	178	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	155	179	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	156	180	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	157	181	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	158	182	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	159	183	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	160	184	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	161	185	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	162	186	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	163	187	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	164	188	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	165	189	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	166	190	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	167	191	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	168	192	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	169	193	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	170	194	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	171	195	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	172	196	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	173	197	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	174	198	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	175	199	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	176	200	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	177	201	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	178	202	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	179	203	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	180	204	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	181	205	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	182	206	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	183	207	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	184	208	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	185	209	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	186	210	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	187	211	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	188	212	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	189	213	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	190	214	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	191	215	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	192	216	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	193	217	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	194	218	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	195	219	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	196	220	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	197	221	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	198	222	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	199	223	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	200	224	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	201	225	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	202	226	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	203	227	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	204	228	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	205	229	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	206	230	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	63	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	207						

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Cannonade Easily Wins 100th Kentucky Derby

By Steve Cady
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5 (UPI)—Cannonade, supposedly the luckiest horse in the world, won the 100th running of the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs yesterday before a jubilant crowd of 136,268 that included England's Princess Margaret.

Cannonade, a 3-year-old gelding, was ridden by Angel Cordero Jr. in the Kentucky Derby, which he won by a margin of 2 1/4 lengths ahead of runner-up, Judge, who finished third.

William Shoemaker, finished fourth, 3 1/4 lengths back, of the 100th Kentucky Derby, which he won by a margin of 2 1/4 lengths ahead of runner-up, Judge, who finished third.

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Stephens said discreetly, "and I'd always like to see my picture in the Racing Form the day after the race. It's a big race instead of the day before."

This time, with his one-two punch of Cannonade and Judge in the news for the last month, he'll be having it both ways.

Even with all the centennial hoopla and princess-watching and commemorative souvenir-selling, the Derby still boiled down to America's best 3-year-olds going a mile and a quarter.

The first Saturday of May, and it wasn't the noblest Derby field ever assembled. It made up for the lack with quantity in numbers and a measure of excitement.

For quite a while, it looked as if Braulio Baeza might steal the race with Triple Crown. That colt, breaking from the No. 17 post in a twin-gate line-up, led for the first six furlongs. Then Hudson County, ridden by Mike Miceli, rolled up alongside to challenge for command approaching the stretch. Destroyer was right there, too.

Suddenly, Cordero turned Cannonade loose and the muscular son of Bold Bidder slipped through between Triple Crown and Hudson County. In no time at all, Cannonade was four lengths in front as he went past the quarter pole at the head of the long, long stretch.

Cordero whipped right-handed, then left-handed deeper into the stretch. And Cannonade drifted wide. But Judge and Little Current and the other stretch-runners doomed by bad outside post position weren't getting through. The 100th Derby had been decided by the one bold rush coming out of the turn.

No Need to Worry
Cannonade started from the No. 2 post, right next to Agitate on the rail, and Stephens was worried about the post for two

reasons: (1) Cannonade runs best if he doesn't stay too close to the early pace, and (2) he is what his trainer calls a "kind of a rogue," the highest-strung type who might suffer from standing so long in the starting gate while the rest of the horses in the huge field were put into their gate stalls.

But it was Judge, "the just wasn't handling the race track," that Stephens had to apologize for. Cannonade, though he was bounced around a little at the start, kept his cool as Cordero restrained him in about the middle of the group for the first half. In the back-straight, he moved up to fifth, ready to throw the big punch that knocked out the leaders.

"He found running room at the right time," said Stephens, who became a jockey at the age of 15 and began his training association with Olin in 1968 after handling horses for such illustrious outfits as Harry Guggenheim's Cain Hoy Stable.

Never Bend, a Cain Hoy colt saddled by Stephens, was second in the 1963 Derby. The other in-the-money Derby horse sent out by Stephens was Blue Man, third in 1952.

Stephens made a jockey switch for Cannonade from Pete Anderson to Cordero after the colt ran second to Judge in the Florida Derby and seventh in the Flamingo. There were those who thought Anderson had moved too soon with Cannonade in the Florida Derby, and Stephens explained recently, "I just don't want a boy fighting that colt."

With Cordero on him a week ago yesterday, Cannonade took the seven-furlong Stepping Stone Purse here in impressive style.

One horse which didn't tack to the track yesterday was Flip Sal, a recent stakes winner. The horse pulled up lame after a half a mile and didn't finish.

Here is the rest of the order of finish after the fourth-place of J.R.'s Pet: Little Current was fifth; Destroyer sixth; Bucks Bid seventh; Judge eighth; Pat McGroder ninth.

Tenth was Rube the Great; Sir Trisram, bred in Britain, was 11th, more than 10 lengths from the winner; Confederate Yankee was 12th; Sharp Gary 13th; Ga Hal, winner of the Derby prep, 14th.

Crimson Ruler was 15th; Set N Go 16th; Triple Crown faded to 17th; Acceptor, a 5 to 1 entry

with Race the Great, who finished 18th, was 19th; and finally, Lando 20th and last.

In Traffic
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5 (AP)—

Angel Cordero Jr., motting his mount like a caddy driving a taxi in downtown rush-hour traffic, ended up yesterday "with the most beautiful feeling a jockey can have—a victory in the Kentucky Derby."

"I moved inside, outside and all around," said Cordero of the weaving move that took Cannonade from far back on the backstretch to a 2 1/4-length victory.

With Cordero escaped trouble except at the start—"there was a little bumping at the start"—most of the other riders in the 20-horse field didn't and Lefty Fulmer Jr., who finished eighth on Judge said, "It was like riding a rodeo."

"I made up most of my ground between the five-eighths pole and the three-eighths pole," said the jockey, Cordero, who attended the winners' ceremonies with Princess Margaret and then was greeted like royalty by his fellow jockeys.

The 22-year-old Puerto Rican, winning his first Derby in four years, rode up the escalator to the jockeys' room with a bouquet of roses in his arms and a wide grin.

At the top of the stairs, Miguel Rivera, who finished 10th on Rube the Great, greeted Cordero with a bear hug. Then Rivera patted Cordero and carried him to his locker while other riders shouted their congratulations.

Then the jockey got a handshake from the "king of jockeys," Bill Shoemaker.

Shoemaker, a three-time Derby winner and the winningest jockey in history, finished third yesterday on Agitate. He said, "Way to go. How does it feel?"

"Beautiful," said Cordero. "Man, beautiful. You know the feeling."

It's the greatest feeling in the world. When you start to ride

you know you're going to win a race but you don't know you're going to win a Derby."

Can Cannonade win the Triple Crown, Cordero was asked.

"Any Derby winner has a better shot than the others," said Cordero, who couldn't stop smiling. His share of the first prize of \$274,000 probably will be \$27,000. "You can't predict if you will win the other two (the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes). It's up to the horse."



A HAPPY ENDING—Jockey Angel Cordero Jr. smiles after riding Cannonade to first place in the 100th Kentucky Derby. Hudson County, with Mike Miceli up, was second.

Wonder' Colt's Big Loser At Newmarket

NEWMARKET, England, May 5 (UPI)—An American-bred colt, named by a Mexican and ridden by a Frenchman, upset the English racing scene yesterday winning the 2,000 Guineas.

Nonsko, which has been called a half-lengths ahead of alachee, which came in third, according to the betting, was supposed to be a sure thing. The colt had won its previous four starts and was the 9 to 1 favorite for this race. It had also been listed as 6 to 4 choice for the Epsom Derby.

Ridden by Lester Pigott, Nonsko moved toward the outside of the 12-horse field with 10 furlongs to go in the eight-furlong (one-mile) classic. But Nonsko moved to the outside and the pair went on to win by a half and a half lengths. Second was English-owned Glacomete, ridden by Tony Murray, with alachee, owned by Irishman John Mulcahy, another length back.

The winner, trained by Frenchman Francois Boutin and owned by Maria Berger, was 19 to 2 in the betting and picked up the winner's purse of \$45,327 (108,765). The 3-year-old is byasty Word, out of the mare Nume.

Aller France Wins
PARIS, May 5 (UPI)—Allez once continued her domination of the Longchamp race course today as she won the 400,000-franc (about \$55,000) Prix Ganay. She was her second victory this season in two outings.

And once again, one of her times was Dahila, the winner of the year of the Washington, D.C., International. Dahila, which isn't like the soft turf of Longchamp, finished out of the money, two years of racing, the Nelson Hunter filly has yet to at Aller France.



Angel Cordero Jr. riding high.

Twins' Killebrew Regains Power

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., May 5 (UPI)—The Minnesota Twins slammed four home runs, including two by Harmon Killebrew, to defeat the Detroit Tigers, 8-3, today.

Killebrew, who now has 550 homers and ranks fifth on the all-time list, opened the scoring in the first with a 392-foot shot off loser Woody Fryman after Rod Carew had singled.

The Twins made it 3-0 in the second inning when Bobby Darwin led off with a 443-foot homer to center. Larry Hise led off the fifth with a home run to left to make it 4-0, and two outs later Killebrew slammed one to left.

It marked the first time since September, 1971, that Killebrew, now 38, hit two home runs in a game.

Royals 8, Yankees 2
At Kansas City, Vada Pinson's two-run homer broke a seventh-inning tie and started the Royals to an 8-2 victory over the New York Yankees.

White Sox 4, Brewers 3
At Milwaukee, Bucky Dent hit his first major league home run with one on in the eighth inning, leading the Chicago White Sox to a 4-3 victory over the Brewers and a sweep of their three-game series.

Rangers 3, Red Sox 2
At Boston, Jeff Burroughs had three hits, scored twice and drove in a run to lead Texas to a 3-2 victory over the Red Sox in the first game of a doubleheader. Steve Hargan picked up his second

contribution of the season with relief help from Steve Foucault.

Cards 3, Astros 1
At Houston, Bob Gibson's five-hit pitching over eight innings and Reggie Smith's two-run homer in the sixth paced St. Louis to a 3-1 victory over the Astros.

Braves 3, Pirates 2
At Pittsburgh, Ron Reed and Tuffy Gossard combined to stop the Pirates on six hits and Dave Johnson delivered a two-run homer, pacing Atlanta to a 3-2 triumph. The victory was Reed's fifth of the season, topping his total for 1973 when he was 4-11. He has lost twice.

Giants 4, Expos 0
At Montreal, left-hander Mike

Caidwell shut out Montreal on six hits in the first game of a doubleheader as San Francisco blanked the Expos, 4-0.

Phillies 2, Dodgers 2
At Philadelphia, relief pitcher Mike Marshall walked in the tying and winning runs in the ninth inning as the Phillies rallied to defeat Los Angeles 3-2.

Padres 5, Mets 4
At New York, a two-run homer by John Milner with one out in the 10th inning gave the Mets a 4-3 victory over San Diego and a doubleheader split after the Padres won the opener, 5-4, on Derrel Thomas' two-out ninth-inning single.

Angels Continue Winning While Orioles Keep on Losing
ANAHEIM, Calif., May 5 (UPI)—Bob Ojeda drove in two runs in support of Bill Singer's six-hit pitching last night, leading the Angels to a 3-1 victory over the Baltimore Orioles. It was California's fifth straight triumph.

A hot night crowd of 35,064 watched right-hander Slinger outpitch American League Cy Young

award winner Jim Palmer, sending the Orioles to their fourth consecutive defeat.

The only Baltimore run was unearned as Slinger posted his fourth victory in six decisions. Palmer, whose record fell to 2-2, allowed eight singles in 7 2/3 innings.

Twins 10, Tigers 0
At Bloomington, Minn., Eric Soderholm hit two home runs and Bert Blayden threw a four-hitter as the Twins blanked Detroit, 10-0, ending the Tigers' six-game winning streak.

White Sox 4, Brewers 2
At Milwaukee, Ken Henderson hit two home runs and Stan Bahnsen and Terry Forster combined for a five-hitter to give the Chicago White Sox a 4-2 victory over the Brewers. The victory was the fourth in a row for Chicago.

Royals 5, Yankees 1
At Kansas City, John Mayberry drove in one run, stole second, and scored another in the first inning as the Royals ended a five-game skid with a 5-1 victory over the New York Yankees. The loss ended a four-game Yankee winning streak. Paul Splittorff, 3-2, pitched his first complete game of the season.

Pirates 4, Braves 3
At Pittsburgh, Dave Parker's two-run single highlighted a three-run fifth-inning rally that

undoubtedly won the game. Steve Largent, who had been watched every minute, he had broken away at least four times. He was cool going to the post today, though.

"I tried to tell Cordero to relax and as much as possible," Stephens said, "and when the running started to try and find a place to go. It was a beautiful trip. He was on the inside a lot but he had running room."

As a matter of fact Cordero and his mount had to go inside horses, outside horses and between horses but as they approached the far turn, they were able to move up boldly along the rail. Midway on the turn they angled out, leaving Hudson County and Triple Crown to the port board. Cannonade made the lead without urging before turning into the stretch. Then Cordero fetched him four deliberate licks on his right rump, then switched hands and whacked him four times on the left.

"He's not a real strong made horse up around the shoulders," Stephens said, "but he grabs his back pucks, than Atlanta in those two years, we will keep our own choices. If they have better picks, we get theirs and they get ours."

Rosenfeld said the new franchise decided to trade heavily for Maravich because of his popularity in Louisiana, which dates from his superstar days at LSU.

New Orleans Gets Maravich From Hawks

NEW ORLEANS, May 5 (UPI)—Pete Maravich of the Atlanta Hawks, whose first professional contract was the largest in history to that time, approved Friday his trade to the New Orleans Pelicans of the National Basketball Association. Pistol Pete then signed a multi-year contract.

Fred Rosenfeld, the president of the new New Orleans franchise, refused to say what he paid Atlanta for Maravich.

But, in addition to the money, Rosenfeld said Atlanta also would get the expansion club's first-round draft choice in 1974 and its first and second-round picks in 1975. The teams also will trade draft choices in 1976 and 1977.

Maravich, college basketball's all-time leading scorer at Louisiana State University, originally signed a five-year, \$2-million contract with the Hawks after turning down a huge offer from the Carolina Cougars of the American Basketball Association.

"We think we will not lose anything in 1976 and 1977," Rosenfeld said. "We have better picks than Atlanta in those two years, we will keep our own choices. If they have better picks, we get theirs and they get ours."

Rosenfeld said the new franchise decided to trade heavily for Maravich because of his popularity in Louisiana, which dates from his superstar days at LSU.

Britain Ousted in Davis Cup as Egypt Wins

PARIS, May 5 (UPI)—The British Davis Cup team, missing five top players, was knocked out of the tennis competition this weekend with a 5-0 loss to Egypt.

The Egyptians clinched the European zone match yesterday against El-Shafel and Ali Woodhead beat the Lord brothers, Alan and David, in the doubles, 6-4, 6-4.

Also gaining the quarterfinals the European zone were France, Spain, West Germany and Austria. Advancing in the Asian group were defending champions Australia, and India. India defeated Japan, 3 matches to 2, while Australia beat Japan by the same score, though the Australians did not win their top stars playing.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	10	6	.625	—
St. Louis	12	12	.500	1 1/2
Philadelphia	12	12	.500	1 1/2
Chicago	9	12	.429	2 1/2
New York	9	14	.393	3 1/2
Atlanta	8	12	.333	3 1/2
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	12	6	.667	—
Houston	17	10	.625	1 1/2
Cincinnati	11	11	.500	3
Philadelphia	12	12	.500	3 1/2
San Francisco	12	12	.500	3 1/2
San Diego	11	13	.452	4

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	12	11	.522	—
Baltimore	12	11	.522	1 1/2
Milwaukee	10	10	.500	3
Cleveland	11	12	.476	3 1/2
Boston	10	13	.435	4 1/2
Western Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	14	4	.778	—
California	14	11	.560	1 1/2
Chicago	11	11	.500	3 1/2
Oakland	11	12	.476	3 1/2
Minnesota	10	12	.455	3 1/2
Kansas City	8	14	.364	5 1/2

FRIDAY'S GAMES				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Los Angeles	000	000	010-1	9 0
Philadelphia	010	100	001-2	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1

FRIDAY'S GAMES				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Los Angeles	000	000	010-1	9 0
Philadelphia	010	100	001-2	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1

FRIDAY'S GAMES				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Los Angeles	000	000	010-1	9 0
Philadelphia	010	100	001-2	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Los Angeles	000	000	010-1	9 0
Philadelphia	010	100	001-2	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Francisco	010	000	000-3	8 1
San Diego	010	000	000-3	8 1

JHA Playoff Tied

CHICAGO, May 5 (UPI)—The Chicago Cubs and the Philadelphia Phillies tied their first playoff best trick to tie the Chicago Cubs to a 2-2 triumph over the Toronto Blue Jays last night and force a decisive seventh game in their old Hockey Association semi-playoff.

Flyers Defeat Rangers, Gain Hockey Final

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 (UPI)—Gary Dornhoefer scored two goals and Rick MacLeish had a goal and two assists to power the Philadelphia Flyers to a 4-3 victory over the New York Rangers today and a berth in the Stanley Cup finals for the first time in their brief existence.

In winning the semi-final series, four games to three, the Flyers became the first expansion team to eliminate an older club from the playoffs. They will be at Boston Tuesday night for the opening game of the finals.

Philadelphia, younger and stronger than New York, built a 2-1 lead after two periods. It wasn't until the final period that the Rangers began to open up.

Steve Vickers and Pete Stemkowski scored in the third period as New York applied its first real pressure of the game against goalie Bernie Parent, but it wasn't enough as Dornhoefer's second goal of the game, at 9:01 of the final session, stood up as the winner.

34 by Jabbar Gives Bucks Playoff Tie

BOSTON, May 5 (UPI)—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 34 points and the Bucks' defense stopped the Boston Celtics today as Milwaukee evened the National Basketball Association championship series at two games apiece with a 97-89 victory over the Celtics.

The Celtics, down by 14 points early in the third period, closed to within two at 8:16 of the quarter. But they could come no closer despite a 18-point performance in the period by John Havlicek, who finished with 33 points.

Milwaukee rebuilt the lead to 70-63 at the end of the third period on a three-point play by Jabbar, who was fouled while making a hook.

The Bucks who will host game No. 5 in the best-of-seven-game series Tuesday night got clutch performances from three forwards. Bob Landridge had 19 points, Mickey Davis 13 and Jon McGlocklin making his first appearance in the series added 10. McGlocklin had a leg injury.

On Friday night here the Celtics took the playoff lead by scoring a 95-83 victory. Their star that evening was a 32-year-old center whose previous total playing time for 13 playoff games had been 5 minutes 1 second—Henry Finkel.

Dave Cowens scored 30 points and John Havlicek added 23 more. Tom Heinsohn, the Boston coach, credited Don Chaney as the key to the press that destroyed the Bucks in the first quarter. But the player mobbed in the dressing room was Finkel, the secret weapon.

Finkel is 7 feet tall and weighs 250 pounds. When he plays, he plays backup center. He is the Celtics' funny man. Friday night he was anything but funny to the Bucks.

With 3 minutes 15 seconds remaining in the first quarter, Cowens picked up his third foul against Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. The NBA's most valuable player, True Boston had a 23-9 lead at the time, but still it was a precarious situation.

In his 16 minutes of playing time ("I can't remember the last time I played that long," said Finkel) he scored eight points, grabbed five rebounds and handed off for two baskets. But more important, Abdul-Jabbar didn't intimidate him as the sellout crowd of 15,330 had expected. Twice Finkel challenged the Bucks giant off the boards and won. Jabbar finished with 26 points.

More Sports News on Pages 11, 14

Nete Lead, 2-0
UNIONDALE, N.Y., May 5 (UPI)—Julius Erving, who put on a one-man show in the first game, had support last night as the Nets overwhelmed the Utah Stars, 118-84. The victory gave New York a 2-0 lead in the American Basketball Association championship series.

Erving left the game last night with 4 minutes to play, just after giving the Nets a 15-point lead on a driving layup and foul shot. He brought his point total to 32; he scored 47 points in game one.

Utah's Willie Wise, the league's top defensive forward, guarded Erving much of the night, alternating coverage with rookie Bruce Seals. Both tried to keep Erving from getting the ball but the strategy failed as the rest of the Nets broke free from their men.

